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6 January 1986

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WORKSHOP ON ENERGY SUPPLY, DEMAND PROJECTIONS OPENS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Nov 85 pp 1,3

[Text] A five-day regional workshop on energy supply and demand projections through 1985-1990 Africa opened yesterday at Africa Hall.

Opening the workshop, Prof. Adebayo Adedeji, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) said that the emphasis of the workshop is on self-reliance of member states in solving the problems of short term forecast of energy production and consumption in Africa, and aims at reviewing the existing projections of energy supply and demand through 1985-1990 in the continent.

The workshop also plans to strengthen the African member states' management and control of their energy resources in line with their development aims in order to enable them to appraise energy demand and supply options and to achieve strategic energy planning by supporting energy programming and providing technical assistance for departments responsible for the planning and execution of energy policies, according to Professor Adedeji who also foresaw the identification of future avenue for co-operation among African states for perfection of existing methods of energy supply and demand projections.

The most important component of energy resources development is energy planning which should lead to a rational choice of energy demand and supply systems that are consistent with the country's economic and industrial development objectives both short and long-term, Professor Adedeji said.

He noted that a direct correlation exists between energy consumption and economic growth. Hence it is normal and necessary that African nations should seek adequate, secure and reasonable economic sources of energy. He pointed out that the business of predicting the unknown, i.e. energy demand and supply is very important for national planning and there is no doubt that both long-term and short-term projections may affect the development of national energy policy.

Professor Adedeji added that the forecast of supply and demand of energy must be part of the broader process of economic and development planning. Energy demand projecting requires a high degree of flexibility because the energy situation in African countries is expected to change rapidly, he said.

He added that major technological breakthrough may drastically change expectations and plans for future energy sources.

During the meeting the workshop will discuss about petroleum supply and demand projections in Africa, coal supply and demand projections throughout 1985-1990 in some southern African member states, the situation of the electric energy supply and demand during 1972-1982 and the future prospect in Africa and evaluation of energy demand in developing countries.

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CSO: 3400/622

MEETING STUDIES EMPLOYMENT POLICIES FOR AFRICA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Nov 85 pp 1,5

[Text] A three-day steering group meeting on priority employment policies and projects for Africa opened here yesterday at Africa Hall.

Opening the meeting, Comrade Getachew Dawit, Head of the economic and social services sector of the National Committee for Central Planning (NCCP), with the rank of Commissioner said that the meeting was organized at a time when unemployment problems in Africa are rising to unprecedented levels. He said that the rate of unemployment in the continent has reached a level of 8.1 per cent while underemployment is estimated at about 43 per cent.

"When one considers the age composition of the population it is noted that the present population of African youth between 15-24 years represents about 20 per cent of the population," Comrade Getachew pointed out. As a result of Africa's high fertility and declining mortality rate, it is predicted that the youth population will continue to increase at a very rapid rate, which is closely associated with a steady and significant increase in the number of young job seekers coming to the labour market, Comrade Getachew said.

"Thus, in an attempt to ameliorate the unemployment problem it is incumbent upon African governments to design effective ways for promoting manpower assessment and planning with a view to integrating employment objectives with overall economic plan targets." Comrade Getachew noted.

Speaking earlier, Mr. Vremudia P. Diejomaoh, Chief of Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa (JASPA), pointed out that the African economic and social crisis has now come to the central stage of world attention. He said that interest had naturally been focused more on the current emergency situation arising from drought, desertification and famine.

The International Labour Organization through its headquarters, African regional offices and JASPA, had given considerable attention to the employment crisis in Africa, he said adding that an ILO background report for the ILO sixth African regional conference in Tunis in October, 1983 estimated that urban unemployment in Africa may have reached the frightening rate of 30 to 40 per cent. Underemployment in Africa was estimated to be as much as 40 per cent as far back as 1977, he said.

When account is taken of the damages to the rural sector since the early 1980's and the recession in African economies since 1979, this figure will now probably exceed 50 per cent. Mr. Diejomaoh noted, further stressing that these staggering figures which could be even greater in future unless action is taken soon, are largely the result of Africa's inability to create productive employment opportunities for its labour force in the rural and urban areas.

Mr. Faisal Abdel-Rahman, assistant director-general responsible for ILO activities in Africa, said that the time is a trying moment for the continent in view of the fact that several African countries have just gone through a period of severe drought. Practically all countries in the Sudano-Sahelian zone in Africa are facing serious social and economic crisis caused by stagnant and in most areas declining economies, he said.

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CSO: 3400/622

MPLA HOLDS SECRET TALKS WITH FLEC

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Nov 85 p 21

[Article by Godwin Matatu] |

[Text]

CABINDA — The Angolan Government and rebels of the secessionist Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (Flec) have been engaged in secret negotiations aimed at ending the low intensity 10-year guerilla war that has made this tiny oil-rich enclave on the Atlantic coast one of the most militarised of Angola's 18 administrative provinces.

Observers here say this is the first time that the usually uncompromising government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has consented to direct talks with any of the armed groups actively fighting it.

At the same time the rebels have been forced to sue for a settlement because, as one of their leaders put it, "no military plan is now conceivable" to achieve their aims.

MILITARY COMMANDER

A senior military commander of the mainstream of the secessionist movement arrived here last week from Flec's hideout in the thick tropical forests to continue the delicate discussions with Angolan authorities. His group, one of the three claiming to be the authentic Flec, is clearly taken seriously here.

Led by Tiago N'zita, a prominent figure in Cabinda's secessionist politics for over a decade, this faction is believed to have several thousand guerillas who, though not well armed and also under-supplied, continue to threaten the strategic oil installations here.

Authoritative sources here say the talks between the Government and Mr. N'zita's Flec began in earnest in September last year after contact had been established through intermediaries in Congo and Zaire.

Though neither side has publicly announced it, it is now known that a breakthrough was made in February this year when a ceasefire was signed at the timber centre of Buco-Zau.

So far this ceasefire appears to be holding and local sources say there have been virtually no attacks by the guerillas. Huge lorries ferrying timber now travel without running the gauntlet of guerilla ambushes.

A durable peaceful settlement, however, remains elusive. Sources close to the talks say the N'zita faction is holding out for a referendum in the enclave to determine whether the 100 000 population wants to remain an integral part of Angola or opt for "total and unconditional independence".

The Luanda Government rejects this and insists on the inviolability of its present territory. What it is prepared to discuss, sources say, is a measure of autonomy for the enclave with greater local say in matters of social and economic development.

All along the frontier with Zaire, through which Flec infiltrated its fighters, there is a heavy army presence and garrisons manned by 2 000 Cuban troops. Unlike other parts of Angola, the Cuban presence here is in high profile. Last week on the road to the Zaire-Angolan border town of Yema, there was a convoy of 23 Cuban military vehicles complete with artillery

pieces and heavy field guns coming from border duties. Other cars on the road were waved off to the verges until the convoy had gone through.

The Cubans are here not only to guard against possible invasion from Zaire. (A mercenary-led force almost overran the enclave in 1975). Most of them are deployed around the Cabinda oilfields which are the mainstay of Angola's foreign revenue.

Last May, a South African commando unit was intercepted near the Gulf Oil-owned Malombo storage tanks. According to one of the commandos who is held in captivity here, their mission was to destroy the oil tanks.

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CSO: 3400/602

CUBANS MAY STEP UP WAR AS U.S. PONDERES UNITA AID

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Nov 85 p 19

[Article by Neil Lurssen] 1

[Text]

WASHINGTON — Any attempt by the Cuban Government to widen the conflict in Angola would be a direct challenge to the Reagan administration which appears to be on the brink of endorsing covert aid to Unita rebels.

The *Observer* newspaper reported at the weekend that Cuban leader, President Fidel Castro, was seeking Soviet approval to declare war on South Africa. The liberal British weekly quoted an unidentified senior Cuban official, involved in Havana's representations to Moscow, as saying the aim was to turn the struggle against the South African Government into "an international crusade such as that fought against Hitler."

Such a war would be likely to be fought mainly in Angola, said the paper.

President Reagan has been under pressure from Republican congressmen and analysts in his administration to back Unita in their fight against the Marxist MPLA.

At a Press conference at the White House, President Reagan was asked about moves in the Congress to provide \$27 million (R68 million) of humanitarian or military aid to the rebels.

According to a *Washington Post* report, the president replied: "We all believe a covert operation would be more useful to us and have more chance of success right now than the overt proposal made in the Congress."

That statement is the firmest indication the US government may be moving away from its opposition to any direct aid to Unita.

In the past it was feared aid would destroy any chance of co-operation from the MPLA in the effort to get the Cubans out of Angola and internationally acceptable independence for Namibia.

In an attempt to end the Angolan conflict, Mr Reagan proposed a joint US-Soviet peace initiative when he met Mr Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva last week.

The US idea was for the two Superpowers to act as referees to underwrite a negotiated settlement between the battling factions, leading to a withdrawal of foreign troops — South African and Cuban.

Mr Reagan's proposal had little success in Geneva. He told the Congress at a joint sitting afterwards: "As for Soviet expansionism in a number of regions of the world — while there is little chance of immediate change, we will continue to support the heroic efforts of those who fight for freedom."

The Soviets did agree, Mr Reagan added, to continue the meetings between Russian and American officials on the Angolan issue and other regional conflicts "and to work toward political solutions".

In the light of that agreement and the effort by both Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachev to surround the Geneva talks with an aura of mutual understanding and some rapport, this weekend's report that Cuba wants to upgrade the conflict has surprised analysts.

One suggested it may be part of a Cuban propaganda effort to stop the United States from supplying aid to the Unita rebels.

According to US analyst Mr Cord Meyer, Reagan administration officials see no alternative to a policy of active support for Jonas Savimbi because Unita's defeat would have disastrous consequences for US interests throughout Southern Africa.

"By posing a real communist military threat (to Namibia), complete Marxist control of Angola would strengthen the hand of white racists inside South Africa and further reduce the chances of liberalising reform," Mr Meyer wrote in *The Washington Times* this week.

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CSO: 3400/602

MILITARY EQUIPMENT BUILDUP REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Nov 85 p 26

[Article by John D'Oliveira]

[Text]

A sudden build-up of military equipment in southern Angola is causing deep concern in Pretoria — and in a number of Western capitals.

In the last week in October and the first two weeks in November, between 120 and 130 military transport planes flew into Menongue, about 250 km north of the Namibian border, while at least half that number flew into Cuito-Cuanavale, only 150 km away.

Western diplomats and intelligence experts don't know precisely what the planes carried, but the flights into Menongue had a potential payload of more than two million kilograms.

Cuito-Cuanavale is only 150 km north-west of Mavinga, where FAPLA (Angolan defence force) units were beaten off in a bloody confrontation with Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels over the past two months.

Fapla lost more than 2 500 men, at least 16 aircraft and an unknown quantity of military equipment as it tried to take what is considered to be one of Unita's most important strongholds — and a centre which serves, in effect, as the gateway to Unita's headquarters at Jamba.

MISSILES

Unita lost at least 1 000 men in the battle.

From reports circulating among certain Western agencies, it is clear that a large part of the equipment transported into the two airports consisted of surface-to-air missiles and radar equipment.

The missiles included both Russian SAM-8 (perhaps the most sophisticated and effective surface-to-air missile today, found outside Russia only in Syria and Angola) and SAM-9 in stallations.

Radar equipment included systems known to NATO as "Flatface", "Spoonrest", "Barlock" and "Sidenet" which offer a combination of early warning, interceptor control and missile guidance facilities.

As a result, both airports have more than doubled their radar and missile capabilities and can now operate effectively as all-weather, day/night offensive and defensive air bases.

It is also known that the transport aircraft brought in an unspecified number of MI-25 helicopter gunships, among the most sophisticated assault machines in the world.

Analysts are uncertain about the full implications of this flow of equipment into southern Angola. Does it mean Fapla is strengthening its defence capabilities so that it can either beat off a potential Unita counter-attack on its beleaguered armoured force — or so that it can extricate units which are still being harassed by Unita guerillas?

Or does it mean Fapla is preparing for another attack aimed at wiping Jamba off the map — an action which would strengthen the position of the hawks at the second MPLA congress in Luanda at the end of the year and possibly give the Gorbachev administration a bit of good news for its congress in Moscow in February?

This view is reinforced by the fact that the attack on Unita was named "Operation Second Congress").

Observers here believe that any attack by Fapla within the next few weeks would be extremely costly because the rainy season (which has just started) favours guerillas and creates great difficulties for both aircraft and armoured vehicles.

They also believe Angola will take into account South African sensitivities because the military build-up could be seen in Pretoria as violating the spirit of the Lusaka Agreement.

In an interview with the Argus Africa News Service in September, General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, spoke of an earlier build-up of military equipment in Angola and said that if this equipment was used to provide a security umbrella for Swapo, it would directly affect South Africa's interests.

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CSO: 3400/602

GOVERNMENT OFFENSIVE AGAINST UNITA IN SOUTHEAST FAILS

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 11 Oct 85 p 40

[Text] The big offensive that the Angolan government troops unleashed against UNITA in southeastern Angola turned into a bloody failure, according to British journalists who accompanied Jonas Savimbi's rebel movement.

This offensive, disclosed by TEMPO at the beginning of the operations almost three months ago, is believed to have resulted in more than 2,700 deaths, including 410 guerrillas. One of the Soviet helicopters shot down by UNITA artillery was manned by Jose Lima, co-pilot Joao Aveleira and flight mechanic Pedro Costa, all military men with Portuguese citizenship from the group of some 50 Portuguese military men in the service of MPLA, recruited by a firm headquartered in Lisbon.

In addition to the three Portuguese deaths, two Soviet in-flight gunners were seriously wounded and were taken prisoner by Savimbi's forces.

This offensive, disclosed by TEMPO at the beginning of the operations almost three months ago, is believed to have resulted in more than 2,700 deaths, including 410 guerrillas.

The government forces advanced in two directions: toward the east in the direction of Cazombo, and to the southeast, toward Mavinga, objectives which were under UNITA's control. Mavinga is a strategic point for both sides, because it serves as a barrier to the rebels' general headquarters, which are set up on the southern border of Angola next to the Caprivi strip in Namibia.

Completely destroyed since the 1978 battles, and since then in rebel hands, Mavinga has an airport which could serve as a base for government aircraft, to control the province of Cuando-Cubango, now being used as a stop for the South African airplanes that furnish logistical support to UNITA's advanced detachments.

The battle for possession of Mavinga was termed "fight to the death" by the English journalists who are accompanying Savimbi. After several days of fighting, the Luanda troops are believed to have had to retreat 30 kilometers.

"Soviet-Inspired Offensive"

On the Mavinga front alone, the government army will have used a force of 4,600 men, transported from Menongue and with the aerial support of helicopters and bombers.

Meanwhile, the capture of a Soviet pilot in these battles confirmed the direct involvement of the Soviet Union in the Angolan civil war. South Africa had accused the USSR of commanding the Angolan government forces in this campaign against UNITA.

At the UN, the delegate from Pretoria, Kurt von Schirnding, answered the Angolan protest over South Africa's invasion of the southern part of the territory with an invitation to the Security Council to send a commission to Angola to investigate "who is fighting whom."

The Angolan statement, read by Ambassador Elisio de Figueiredo, had denounced the penetration of South African forces 250 kilometers inside his country. According to observers, these forces are believed to have come to the aid of UNITA, which is the target of unprecedented military pressure in the conflict.

UNITA has come to ask the West for an increase in aid to face what it calls a "Soviet-inspired offensive." In an appeal by Jonas Savimbi, recently broadcast by Southwest Africa Radio SWABC, which is controlled by the South African administrators of Namibia, UNITA asked for anti-aircraft weapons and anti-tank rockets.

9895/12899

CSO: 3442/32

UNITA SHOOTS DOWN MIG-21

Lisbon 0 DIA in Portuguese 8 Oct 85 p 7

[Text] A MiG-21, with registration number C-24, was shot down by UNITA anti-aircraft missiles, according to a communique distributed in Lisbon by that Angolan liberation movement. According to the report, the airplane pilot, named Francisco Matamba, was captured.

According to the UNITA communique, the pilot revealed important information concerning Soviet involvement in all branches of the MPLA army, as well as the objectives of the failed Mavinga offensive. The document adds that the pilot's statement will be sent to the United Nations Security Council for the next session, which the MPLA is strongly protesting.

The plane was shot down, according to UNITA, on the 3rd of this past month. On the same day, the communique continues, the infantry of the movement and the respective artillery caused 93 casualties for the enemy, who was retreating toward Kuito Kuanavale, and also destroyed 17 vehicles, including 4 BRDM-2's.

The day before, the UNITA forces had attacked the enemy's 21st and 14th brigades in the town of Kazombo, causing 16 casualties and capturing two FPLD members, according to the communique, which also tells of the attack on 12 vehicles between Ambrizete and Sienga in the province of Zaire. In this attack, Captain Fernando Lemos, a native of Negage, was captured.

Another document that UNITA sent to our news desk states that there are no white or black troops fighting beside the forces of that liberation movement. This latest communique guarantees that if Kazombo fell, it was because the UNITA forces were divided between two fronts.

It adds that the struggle between the MPLA and UNITA will continue as long as the Russians and Cubans insist on imposing on the Angolan people a minority regime by force of arms. It further states that the Security Council of the UN should take the international agreements into consideration, such as the Alvor agreements, just as it should consider the OAU conference of 21 January 1976 in Addis Ababa, which called for the total withdrawal of all foreign forces in Angola.

And it says furthermore that if the Security Council wants to understand the background of the Angolan problem, it should allow the UNITA representative to present his argument in the name of the people whom he represents. UNITA states that the MPLA only represents Luanda, which is not Angola. UNITA calls on the United States, the United Kingdom and the People's Republic of China to examine the entire scope of the Angolan conflict.

9895/12899

CSO: 3442/32

LOPO DO NASCIMENTO ON ECONOMY, COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL

Lisbon EXPRESSO in English 26 Oct 85 p 10

[Interview with Angolan Plan Minister Lopo do Nascimento; date and place not given]

[Text] Lopo do Nascimento, Minister of Planning of the People's Republic of Angola (RPA), granted an exclusive interview to EXPRESSO reporter Benjamin Formigo regarding cooperation with Portugal and aspects of his country's economy. We have divided the subject matter into four large topics and these are Lopo do Nascimento's statements regarding each of them.

On Cooperation With Portugal

Portuguese companies benefit from some advantages in their activity in the RPA: their market share, their knowledge of the needs, the common language, their adaptation to local conditions, their installed infrastructure enabling them to fulfill relatively short performance deadlines, and even the fact that some sectors are "used to" their operation and their products.

However, they also have another type of difficulty in relation to the companies of other countries due to the absence of a Portuguese policy of cooperation with the RPA and due to the diplomatic questions raised by the security and support that the puppet groups enjoy in their territory. In the past, while other European countries, such as France, the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), expel or prevent the activities of the puppets in their territory against a country with which they maintain diplomatic relations, in Portugal--where they go immediately--we do not see any measures of the same type being applied.

Portugal also does not have a cooperation policy with the RPA at the level that commercial relations would demand. While in the area of development aid the other European countries offer us grants, highly favorable credits, food aid, emergency aid, free cooperation in social sectors--which naturally create a favorable and favored atmosphere for the operation of their companies at the commercial level--with Portugal, we have only two lines of credit on normal terms the aims of which are to stimulate Portuguese exports to our country.

It is the Portuguese Government that has to adopt measures to create for its country's companies the same relative advantages that others offer us. To give a concrete example, we had asked a Portuguese company to present a bid for an oil press in Namibe and it did so with uncommon speed but we ended up choosing an Italian company in order to benefit from the full grant that its government offered us for that purpose.

The RPA finances Portugal inasmuch as the balance of the flow of goods and services between the two countries is favorable to Portugal; the activity in the RPA benefits many medium companies with difficulties in the domestic market, such as the construction industry, or in exporting to more sophisticated markets, such as the food industry. It is a matter of adding things up.

On the Economic Evolution of Angola and the Difficulties Caused by South African Aggression

The destruction caused by the situation of undeclared war (with South Africa) that we are experiencing has been estimated at \$8 billion since 1975 (which is equivalent to approximately half the Portuguese foreign debt). But worse than that direct destruction are the costs that in the long term have greater effects: the death of defenseless populations, the mobilization of workers and cadres for defense tasks when they were essential to the tasks of economic and social development.

(...)The first 10 years of independence was a period of struggle to preserve that independence, and the economic evolution that occurred was the evolution that was possible in the face of the constant and successive aggressions (of the South Africans) (...).

As for the future, it is disturbing that now they publicly admit their "right" to continue to invade, occupy and attack our national territory, as if once again preparing to intensify their military offensives. It is disturbing because, even if we succeed in defeating them as occurred in 1983, all of this cannot fail to continue to weigh negatively on the economic and social situation.

Medium and Long-Term Priority Sectors

For the foreseeable medium and long-term evolution of our country, much is going to depend on what will happen and on what we do in the short term. The need to strengthen our defense is going to seriously limit the development of the priority sectors, specifically of the agricultural-livestock sector.

Oil will have to continue to ensure the revenues essential to the development of the other sectors but despite the greater profitability of oil, we are not going to neglect the other export sectors. As for coffee, we are investing heavily in restoring the coffee plantations, an operation that had not been undertaken on this scale since before independence, and the declining annual production curve took an upswing in 1985. We have had

the support of the Central Economic Cooperation Fund of France, which reinforced the funds we had.

On the Parallel Markets

War and its consequences at the levels of production and distribution have always engendered parallel markets as Europe experienced at the time of World War II. The RPA is also the victim of that situation. In the face of the parallel market, it is necessary in the first place to determine its real importance in macroeconomic terms, that is, to determine the size and volume of the exchanges transacted there in order to better base the measures to be taken.

Just as direct suppression does not attack the causes of the parallel market, similarly the state should not change all of its policy because of the existence of those markets that are not determining factors in the national context. This year, 1985, we were able to ascertain that a better organization of the distribution of essential products had immediately led to a decrease of the unrealistic prices of the parallel market. That is the ideal and radical measure to resolve those problems, it will continue to be impossible to do so on a large scale because we do not have the resources.

We have also changed the system of official prices which in some cases did not reflect the real costs of production and that is going to permit a better application of resources. Finally, but not less important, we are preparing a financial stabilization plan that can contribute to strengthening the role of currency which, together with a greater adaptability of the distribution process, will reduce the size of those parallel markets even more.

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HISTORY OF COUNTRY'S OIL DEVELOPMENT

Luanda SADCC ENERGY in English Jun-Aug 84 pp 11-15

[Article by Felix Mathias Neto]

[Text]

On international markets, Angolan oil began to attract «considerable interest» after the Iran-Iraq war spread to the oil-fields and affected supply margins and regularity of oil shipments to the Western countries. Companies began looking with renewed interest at non-OPEC producers amongst which stands the People's Republic of Angola.

It should be noted that Angolan oil production increased after Independence although there were an equal number of operations going on under Portuguese rule but with a lower output of crude. The major difference between output prior and post-independence lies in the lack of colonial oil strategy and contradictions between colonial interests and the interests of private Portuguese capital. Later came rivalry between the Portuguese oil companies and the multinationals which actually worked against setting up of an organised oil industry. At the same time oil was generally regarded as merely one amongst many sources of wealth the colony could produce.

It was really only from 1977, 2 years after independence, that development of the Angolan oil industry began, with founding of the state oil company SONANGOL (Sociedade Nacional de Combustível de Angola), and an end to seven years of colonial stagnation of the oil industry was marked.

With creation of SONANGOL, promulgation of the Oil Law and the division of the continental shelf into 13 blocks, a campaign to attract international investors

was launched quite different and more effective than under colonial rule. To appreciate the development of the Angolan oil industry, we must compare the present situation with the state of affairs in the last years of Portuguese rule.

1. Exploration and Production before Independence

The first exploration licence in Angola dates back to 1910. Operations lasted until 1932 without any success. For twenty years after that there was no exploration at all. Then, in 1952 a new stage began with signing of an agreement between the Portuguese government and the forerunner of Petrangol, Companhia de Combustíveis do Lobito (Purfina). In 1964 wells were drilled south of Luanda in the Cabo Ledo area. First results appeared promising however in the end it was yet another disappointment. But exploration continued.

Before independence six companies or groups of companies had exclusive concessionary rights for exploration and production of Angola's oil, on their own behalf or on behalf of other companies to which they were associated, both on and offshore. Almost the entire Angolan coast was blocked off for oil exploration. South of Santo Antonio do Zaire, both north and south of Luanda, south of Benguela, north and south of Moçamedes and in the extreme south near the estuary of the Cunene river.

COMPANHIA DE PETRÓLEOS DE ANGOLA (Petrangol)

The company was set up in 1957 following discovery of commercially viable oil and took on the assets and liabilities of Purfina onshore, with later extension of concessionary right offshore, on the continental shelf. Initially the concession totaled 56.320 km², spread between the Congo and Kwanza sedimentary basins.

On February 7th 1968 a fresh contract was signed in Lisbon between Petrangol and the Portuguese government. This held Petrangol to annual investments of 150 mln escudos in exploration and of the to-

tal two thirds was to be spent in the Kwanza basin and one third in the Congo area.

Petrangol also undertook to associate itself with Portuguese or foreign companies, chosen by common agreement between the company and the Portuguese government, in order to intensify exploration work. The first wells discovered by Petrangol were however to remain exclusively in Petrangol's hands for production.

The remaining 18.955 km² of the concession were to be divided up as follows for exploration and production:

— *Petrangol-Angol Partnership:* — on May 26th 1966 Petrangol signed a partnership contract 50-50 for the Western Kwanza zone where two wells were in production, Mulenvos and Imbondeiro, by the end of 1966. Angola was a subsidiary of the Portuguese refining and distributing company Sacor.

— *Petrangol/Angol/Texaco partnership:* — Petrangol held 50% and the other two companies 25% each in the interior Congo zone where Petrangol worked onshore and Texaco offshore. The association was to explore and discover the Cabeça da Cobra, Quingula and N'Zombo wells.

— *Petrangol/Angola partnership:* — on March 26th 1974 a contract was signed between these two companies and Amoco and Conoco. At the time the Chairman underlined the importance of the agreement for all countries concerned, in the frame work of fruitful results and cooperation.

Altogether the Petrangol and associated operations resulted in 12,2 thousand mln escudos being invested in oil exploration, 5.500 kms were surveyed sismically, more than a hundred drillings were made corresponding to 230.000 metres. Over 4 mln cubic metros of crude oil was produced and 800 mln cubic metres of gas, with considerable benefit to the Angolan economy.

SOCIEDADE PORTUGUESA DE EXPLORAÇÃO DE PETRÓLEOS

Founded in Luanda with capital from Angol (Sociedade de Lubrificantes e Combustíveis SARL) with an initial capital of 120 mln escudos, the company's aim until 1966 was only distribution of refined oil products.

On March 30th 1967, Angol took on a new lease of life becoming Sociedade Portuguesa de Exploração de Petróleos S.A.R.L. with a change in its statute. Angol had monopolized exploration, production and development rights throughout Portugal, as well as installation and operation of all plant for refining and processing crude, sales of refined products and all other activities pertaining to exploitation of oil products. Capital was increased to 220mln escudos.

Under the terms of the new contract signed on June 1st 1967, exclusive exploration and production rights were granted the company for a major hydrocarbons concession in the maritime zone of the Congo Basin, in the Ambriz sedimentary basin, and also, part of the eastern Kwanza river basin (28.737 km²). The company was to be obliged to enter into partnership with other companies in all areas ceded to it. These partnerships emerged out of the contract:

ANGOL-CFP (50%-50%): — Angol was authorised by a decree dated 3rd April 1968 to sign this agreement under the terms of the original contract described above.

— Angol gave 50% of its assets to CFP, (signed on May 25th 1968) in two adjacent exploration areas, the Ambriz maritime area (7.717 km²), with a depth up to 200m

and the sedimentary strip, as well as the onshore Kwanza zone (15.410 km²).

According to the contract, CFP who was operator would have to supply technicians and equipment for drilling and production. Operations began in June 1968. It should be noted that Total-Companhia Africana de Petróleos was founded in Paris on May 10th 1968, and became Angol's associate in this contract.

— Angol/Texaco partnership: — the contract foresaw common exploration of the maritime Congo area, Angol's concession being between isobars 30-200m. Texaco was to be operator.

The exploration zone (5610 km²) lay in the natural path of wells discovered in Cabinda in 1967 by in 1967 by the US Cabinda Gulf Oil Co.

freeing 25% of its concession area each time, the company had lost 75% of its initial concession.

**AMERADA HESS CORP DE ANGOLA,
ANGOLA SUN OIL CO; ANGOLA
CITIES SERVICE INC.**

These three US companies were together granted 10.014 km² by the Portuguese government on 6th March 1973, on the continental shelf down to 600m in an area between Novo Redondo (Sumbe) and Benguela. Sun Oil was to be Operator. Three years rights for prospection, exploration and development were granted extendable for successive two years periods. Production rights were granted for an initial 30 year period, extendable for two ten year periods.

2. PRODUCTION

Annual crude oil output grew from 7,5 mln tonnes in 1973 to 8,4 mln tonnes in 1984, an increase of 12,36%. But the Angolan oil boon has yet to come: within the next three years it will reflect exploration expansion and increased production which today stands at 165.000 b/d but will grow by 1987 to over 250.000 b/d.

In the past output came from:

Petrangol: — crude production in 1973 reached 836.861 tonnes, a 38% rise over 1972. Natural gas production reached 84.475 mln m³.

The breakdown was as follows:

Association	Crude oil (tonnes)	Natural Gas (1,000 m ³)
Petrangol	29563	—
Petrangol/Angol	583913	84475
Petrangol/Angol/Texaco	222886	—

In order to dispatch crude produced at Cabeça da Cobra more speedily, a small terminal was built linked to Quinguila field to allow loading of tankers up to 3.000 tonnes capacity. From August 1972, when the terminal began operations, until the end of 1972, 67.818 tonnes of crude were loaded there for Luanda refinery. In 1973, 250.520 tonnes were transported in this way.

CABINDA GULF OIL CO.

The first contract signed between the Portuguese government and the Gulf Oil Corp of the USA dates back to 1962, and referred to exploration and production of Cabinda's oil.

The Cabinda Gulf concession covered 10,116 km², one third onshore and the remainder offshore up to 200m isobar. Cabogoc's oilfields lie in shallow waters (10-20m) and lie up to 25 km north of Cabinda city and a few kilometres off the coast. After intense exploration oil was struck at the end of 1967 some 14 km off the coast. Except for the area where crude is stocked, with a reservoir capacity of 200.000 tonnes and the pipeline (900mm diameter) to the oil terminal, 14 km off the coast, the remainder of the concession was exclusively the property of the company. Cabinda Gulf Oil Company was then Angola's largest crude oil producer.

ESSO ANGOLA

Following the March 6th 1974 authorization by the Portuguese, the company became the largest offshore concession holder for deepwater continental shelf prospection. The concession included a zone of 19.059 km², limited to the north by the Republic of Zaire and south by latitude 7.°/10.°. Rights for exploration and production were granted for thirty years, with possibilities for two further consecutive ten year periods of extension.

ARGO PETROLEUM PORTIGUESA (Prospection)

At the end of 1972 a further authorization was granted for exploration and production of crude oil. It went, in October, to Argo Petroleum Portuguese — Pesquisa e Exploração de Petróleos SARL, and covered exclusive prospecting rights for solid liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons over 12.189 km² located on and offshore (continental shelf) spread over a number of areas in the Congo, Benguela, São Nicolau, Moçamedes and Porto Alexandre zones.

30 years of production rights were granted, also extendable for two ten year periods. But after 3 exploration periods,

Cabinda Gulf certainly the largest producer in colonial times reached an annual output in 1976 of some 7 mln tonnes despite a shutdown in 1975/6 due to the second liberation war.

3. IMPORTS

In order to satisfy national demand some imports of refined products are necessary still. In 1973 the following imports were recorded: 12.745 tonnes of butane gas, 52.223 tonnes of gasoline, 4.331 tonnes of lighting fuel and 361.654 tonnes of gasoil. The refinery exported 111.761 tonnes of fuel oil.

CAPACITY OF CRUDE OIL REFINING (1963/1973)		
Year	Quantity	Value in 1.000 (escudos)
1963	454 873	371 963
1964	500 400	421 075
1965	526 709	289 939
1966	603 460	440 856
1967	591 602	399 214
1968	631 614	514 848
1969	631 591	484 700
1970	659 229	458 654
1971	655 779	531 888
1972	658 867	523 051
1973	743 847	—

4. REFINING

Angola has one refinery, at Luanda, operated by Petrangol. The refinery which went on stream in 1958 had a capacity of 650.000 tonnes per year and was built by Foster Wheeler. In 1973 capacity reached 1 mln tonnes/yr.

In 1972 a request for a new increase in capacity was made up to 3 mln tonnes per year, to be undertaken in two phases. In January 1974 authorization was granted for phase 1, (from 1 to 2 mln tonnes). Crude oil was processed in 1973 into the following products:

Products	1973	(in tonnes)
Butane gas	8.440	
Gasoline	63.370	
Lighting Fuel	21.530	
Jet fuel	70.400	
Gasoil	104.370	
Fuel oil	419.610	
Asphalt	18.200	

The Luanda refinery in 1984 has installed capacity of 1,5 mln tonnes/pa and works at around 1,2 mln tonnes pa (80 %).

Because it is a hydroskimming plant, a high production of residuals is obtained, and national demand in other products cannot be fully satisfied, which means some imports of refined products are still necessary.

From the economic viewpoint, the refinery is not being properly exploited, because if there were to be an increase in capacity up to 4 mln tonnes/yr and a change from hydroskimming to conversion and hydrocracking, the economic benefits would be far improved.

There is also a need for serious study and leaching of a petrochemicals industry to fully utilize the refinery and meet national demand for synthetic materials.

5. EXPORTS

Exports of crude reached 6.829 mln tonnes in 1972 against 4.747 mln tonnes in 1971, an increase of 2.082 mln tonnes or 43,9%. In two years exports of crude doubled. Crude became the second foreign exchange earner of the country. Main clients for Angolan crude were Canada, Japan, Trinidad and Tobago and the U. S., which together accounted for 88% of all exports. ■

REFINERY PROGRESS 1982/3

—During 1982 the refinery restarted up in March after 4 months reconstruction following sabotage by South Africa to part of the installations, in November 82.

From the theoretical point of view the current Luanda refinery is not opti-

nally run because of its hydroskimming profile and its limited capacity of 20.000 BPCD.

Hydroskimming refineries produce large quantities of residual fuels and are thus uneconomic at whatever capacity they are running.

Angola as a developing state and only in its ninth year of political Independence, considers utilization of advanced technology and skilled manpower essential to development of its natural resources.

Cooperation with other nations is therefore encouraged and nowhere more so than in the oil industry. The Angolan government has diversified its international cooperation and accepts all multinational companies who wish to operate in Angola as long as they respect Angola's a sovereignty and that cooperation be mutually advantageous.

In its relations with foreign oil companies, Angola has opted for the formula of «Production Sharing Agreements» since this has shown greater flexibility in adapting to changing economic conditions and to changing conditions in the country. At the same time, the formula was chosen as fitting with SONANGOL's role as unique and exclusive holder of concessions and owner of all equipment installed in the country, as well as major decision-maker in the oil industry.

Stability introduced with the price-cap clause and mutual advantages accruing to Angola and the foreign oil companies are two important aspects of Angola's type of «Production Sharing Agreement».

The Price Cap clause, developed by Angola, brings back to the country the major share in extra profits brought in by rising prices on the international oil market (windfall profits), leaving the foreign company only with a percentage sufficient to maintain the true value of its profits.

The Angolan type of Production Sharing Agreement includes an investment

premium and allows for rapid depreciation thus further increasing the country's earnings. In 1977, two years after proclamation of the Independence of the People's Republic of Angola, the government set up Sociedade Nacional Angolana de Combustíveis (SONANGOL) as exclusive national concessionaire with exclusive rights over the Cabinda concession and a majority share in operations (51%). Cabgoc continued as operator with 49% and in association with Sonangol drilled 9 new wells two of which were productive.

Cabinda production, still the largest in the country and standing at 80.400 b/d in 1982 and 152.000 b/d in 1983, is increasing steadily every year. Forecasts are for daily output of 202.000 barrels in 1984, 280.000 b/d in 1985 and 317.000 b/d in 1986.

Block 2 production is mainly from two oilfields, Cuntala and Essungo and has reached over 12.000 b/d. These two fields should maintain this output till 1985 because declining output at Essungo is to be compensated by a new well at Cuntala.

Exploration continues in this area with initial forecasts for 8 wells to be drilling during 1983/84. Operator for Block 2 is Texaco Petroleos de Angola (40%) together with Sonangol (25%) Braspetro and TOTAL CAP with 17,5% each. On Block 2 Sonangol has begun construction of Kwanda Operational Base to supply support for development of Blocks 1, 2, and 3.

Elf-Aquitaine Angola (50%) is operator of Block 3, associated with Mobil (25%) Agip (15%) Inanaftalin and Inanaftagas (5% each). Block 3 may start oil produc-

tion in the short term. Of the 7 wells already drilled in 1981-82 five were commercial finds, two being declared as such at Palanca and Pacaça. At the end of 1982 work began to develop both these fields, with forecasts that Palanca start production in mid-1984, rising probably to around 30.000 b/d by the end of 1985 or start of 1986.

Other smaller fields around Block 3's Palanca might also in the next two years reach production of 15-20.000 b/d altogether. Estimates are for total Block 3 production by 1986 of 50.000 b/d.

The other blocks also in exploration are 6, 7 and 9. On Block 6 UNION TEXAS and DEMINEX hold 25% each and are associated with TOTAL CAP (50%) the operator. On Block 7, where the contract has yet to be signed, CITIES SERVICES ANGOLA is operator associated with IEDC and Hispanoil (percentages not yet defined). On Block 9 CITIES SERVICES ANGOLA have 50% and are operator, with associates Marathon Petroleum Angola (50%).

Of remaining blocks, Block 1 is being prospected with Agip (50%) as operator, associated with Elf Aquitaine Angola (25%) Petrogal (10%) Inanaftaplin and Inanaftagas (17,5% each). Blocks 5, 10, 11, 12 and 13 have not yet been distributed.

Block 4, thought to be the largest oil reservoir in the Angolan off-shore area, is to be explored by ESPA (Empresa de Serviços Petrolíferos de Angola UEM) in which the Angolan state oil company SONANGOL holds 51% of the production sharing agreement and associated Braspetro and Petrofina 24,5% each. ■

The first gas injection rig for secondary oil recovery went into operation in Cabinda on November 8th 1982, and should permit production of an extra 10.000 barrels a day of crude oil and exports of 140.000 tonnes of LPG by Angola.

The project, which includes a further two gas injection rigs and represents investments of more than \$200 million, has been undertaken by the Angolan state oil company Sonangol, and U.S. Cabinda Gulf company which have been associated since 1977 in oil production in Cabinda currently totalling around 100.000 barrels a day.

The two companies state that «the project will be completed in the midst of the five year programme launched in 1980 by Sonangol and Cabinda Gulf (Cabgoc) with the aim of doubling the quantity of oil produced in the Cabinda offshore area», adding that «it is hoped that production will increase gradually with the programme's development until it reaches around 200.000 barrels of crude oil per day in 1985».

The Gas project in Cabinda was designed to meet three objectives:

1) To increase total extraction of crude from the two deep Cabinda wells by maintaining pressure through gas injection.

2) To supply gas for all operations of artificial lifting of crude.

3) To recover liquids extrated from natural gas for export.

Technicians from the two companies said that «gas injection will raise crude oil recovery by an average of 10.000 barrels a day for the ten years the project has to run».

SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN BEING DRAFTED

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 12 Sep 85 p 5

[Official circular from President Paul Biya]

[Text] Fiscal year 1985-1986 marks the end of the implementation period of the fifth plan for economic, social and cultural development, as well as the first phase of the second stage of long-term planning aimed at preparing Cameroon for the dawn of the next century.

The object of the present circular is to help insure that realism and systematic organization characterize the drafting of the sixth plan, which marks the second operational stage of work on development goals for the year 2000.

The methodology to be developed simultaneously with the preparation of the sixth plan should in large part draw its inspiration from our policy of national renovation, on which every Cameroonian has quite rightly pinned his deepest aspirations and most ardent hopes.

From this perspective, the present circular has a twofold purpose, namely:

1. to reaffirm our broad economic, social and cultural policies, in order to stimulate the informed and responsible participation of all the productive forces of the nation in the long and difficult task of nation-building amidst an international environment dominated by uncertainties and national egoisms;
2. to inform officials at every level about the plans and the schedule for this project.

I. General Guidelines

A. Fundamental Options

During the next 5-year period, the development of our country will be based on our fundamental options, which are:

- communal liberalism;
- self-centered, self-maintained and balanced development;
- increased democracy;
- national integration;
- social justice.

The most important of these options is communal liberalism, which makes it possible for private initiative, the regulative role of the state, and the ties of solidarity that unite Cameroonians to work together. These options fit in perfectly with our plans for development up to the year 2000, which were adopted in 1980, and with the new dynamism which has animated our country since 6 November 1982. Consequently, they should enable us to build not just a strong state but a modern, prosperous nation faithful to its identity and above all anxious to preserve its traditions and cultures, thanks to social progress, which remains our central concern and drives all our development activities. They should also inspire all officials entrusted with the task of identifying the actions and paths that should guide the country's economic and cultural development in each sector over the next 5 years.

B. Sectoral Guidelines

Among the principal sectoral concerns, those which follow should receive your special attention during the preparation of the sixth plan:

- taking demographic data into account in the identification of objectives;
- training problems, particularly those tied to technical and vocational training;
- rigorous management of human and material resources;
- flexible adaptation of procedures, decentralization of administration, motivating individuals to take the initiative and accept responsibilities;
- maintenance of equipment;
- national defense.

In the field of rural development, which remains the very top priority, the options which will guide our thinking are maintaining (or even exceeding) self-sufficiency in food production; improving public nutrition; promoting and consolidating cash crops and small and medium-size fields, as well as the fair remuneration of agricultural endeavors.

The realization of these objectives will only be possible if the designated projects move our agriculture firmly toward authentic modernization through the introduction of new methods of cultivation, capable of giving fresh impetus to traditional structures and improving the yield in this sector, so we can satisfy domestic demand and produce a surplus for export.

In the industrial sector, priority will be accorded to establishing a real indigenous industrial network, specializing in the transformation of the country's accessible natural resources. The growth and diversification of this sector will be judiciously designed to this end. Along the same lines, industrial support for the agricultural sector deserves as much attention as the campaign to promote small and medium-size enterprises (PME's) and encourage artisanal work. Finally, as the sixth plan is prepared, we should remember to strive for flexibility in pricing, increased standardization, and more thorough protection of literary property [as printed].

At the same time, in the field of energy and mining, intelligent and systematic exploitation must be planned, judiciously balancing our development needs against the profits that can be extracted.

Trade policy should be expansive and work toward the rational organization of supply lines, adding new trading partners and diversifying our exports.

In the tourism and hotel field, proposals should address improvement and expansion of hotel and touristic infrastructure as well as the promotion of local tourism by Cameroonians of all classes.

With regard to transport and communications, reinforcement and modernization of infrastructure at every level will be promoted, in order more quickly to eliminate the last pockets of isolation and bring about better national integration. At the same time, we must support and sustain a far-reaching policy to improve the links connecting the country's major cities.

In the field of scientific and technical research, we still have to define a full-fledged policy to give improved support to our productive apparatus. In that regard, this sector will get special attention over the next 5 years.

Development, however, will not be fruitful unless people--the focus of all our activities--are actually provided the essential things needed to carry out the tasks they have been assigned.

In that regard, the overarching ideas that will guide the social side of the sixth plan are the following:

1. Education and Training

In this field special emphasis will be given to infrastructure and equipment, as well as:

- teacher qualifications and the quality of instruction;
- technical and scientific education, aimed at better harmonization with the needs of the job marketplace, particularly in the industrial sector;
- professionalization of education.

2. Employment

Priority will be given to the struggle for a completely open job market, as well as protection of job safety and working conditions. In that field, considerable thought should be given to:

- the career ladder of administrative personnel;
- creation of new jobs;
- encouragement of self-employment;
- enforcement of the regulations now in force concerning enterprises that have benefited from the incentives in the Investment Code.

3. Health

In the field of public health it would be useful to formulate a strategy to increase life expectancy and reduce infant mortality.

Similarly, we must constantly look for new ways to turn the principles of assistance, protection and social advancement into dynamic realities.

4. Improvement of Women's Status

In the area of women's advancement your work will lead to concrete, well-organized programs to encourage efficient and integrated optimization of female human resources.

5. Information and Culture

The main effort in the field of information and culture will be to provide effective coverage of the entire nation, in order to further consolidate national integration here at home, and also to make Cameroon a more visible presence to the outside world through the spoken and written word, as well as audio-visual media, so as to encourage authentic Cameroonian culture.

6. Youth and Sports

The discipline and training of youth through the practice of physical education, sports and wholesome games will be emphasized more in our work than it was in the past.

7. Urban Development and Housing

In the field of urban development and housing, our activities will be designed to rectify the imbalances between supply and demand that persist throughout the country, particularly in the large cities.

The sixth plan must also do more than in the past to define a clear, realistic and coherent policy on housing and environment, particularly with regard to public housing.

8. Territorial Administration

With regard to territorial administration, the primary concern will be to find ways to promote total development of the country through improvement of the quality of life of the people, their living conditions, and the environment where they live and work. In that regard, you should focus on measures leading to organized and controlled settlement and development of the country through:

--harmonious integration of various development activities, taking into account geographic, historical, sociological, demographic and cultural differences, in order to assure the complementarity of our regions, since that is the foundation of national solidarity and the physical unification of the country.

--promotion of regional development through an aggressive policy of struggle against desertification

C. Ways and Means

In order to realize these various objectives, financial resources and auxiliary support measures to be taken during the course of the 5-year period must be clearly and realistically defined.

With regard to financial means, there must be more emphasis on the mobilization and recycling of domestic savings. External contributions will complement these savings, insuring larger allocations of financial resources to projects already begun, while avoiding excessive indebtedness.

With regard to auxiliary support measures, you should examine administrative structures and consider how they can be better adapted to the imperatives of national development, the improvement of general working conditions, decentralization of administration and the improvement of job

security and the social safety net, to further advance toward our goal of social justice.

II. Procedure and Schedule for Preparation of the Sixth Plan

Because of its democratic character, which implies broad consultation with the nation's productive forces through the traditional structures of mobilization, concertation and dialogue, the actual preparation of the sixth plan will involve five phases:

- identification of the objectives, after review of the problems;
- elaboration of sectoral programs;
- the deliberations of the national planning commissions;
- preparation of the first draft of the plan;
- consideration and adoption of the plan.

Phase 1: Identification of the Objectives (15 August-30 September 1985)

This phase has already been launched with the integrated report on prospects for the year 2000, prepared in 1980, and the holding last April and May of technical sectoral meetings at the national and provincial levels. These two events helped crystallize the broad guidelines for our medium term development for the sixth plan. The task now is to translate those guidelines into objectives, then into plans and operational programs.

In that regard, technical sectoral meetings will be held at the national level; their conclusions will be supplemented by those of the provincial commissions, which will emerge from a vast democratic consultation and the exchange of ideas among all the productive forces of the nation about the development objectives to be sought. At this stage it will be possible to take an initial inventory of projects that might be integrated into the plan.

Phase 2: Elaboration and Scheduling of Sectoral Programs (15 October-20 December 1985)

This involves synthesizing at the national level the products coming out of the provincial commission meetings, which will be held from 20 November-20 December 1985, and the draft sectoral plans prepared at the technical sectoral meetings.

As program scheduling is a very important phase in our planning process, it will at this point be imperative that programs and projects for the first year of our sixth plan be identified, so that the various budgets for fiscal year 1986-1987 can take them into account.

Phase 3: National Population Commission (mid-October 1985)
Financial Commission (late October 1985)
National Commissions (January 1986)

The first two of the above-named commissions are designed to provide the provincial and national planning commissions with the demographic data and the initial estimates of the financing required for these projects.

As for the national commissions, they will examine all the reports produced in the second phase, and their conclusions will provide the starting point for the first draft of the plan.

The organization and composition of the national commissions will be determined later on.

Phase 4: Preparation of the First Draft (February 1986)

This phase consists in drawing up, in both our national languages, the first draft of the plan to be submitted to the government. This phase will take the entire month of February 1986.

Phase 5: Review by the Government (mid-March 1986)
Review by the Economic and Social Council (May 1986)
Review and Adoption by the National Assembly (June 1986)

The government will submit the draft plan in mid-March 1986. Then in May 1986 the Economic and Social Council will examine it, before it is submitted to the National Assembly for adoption in June 1986.

III. Miscellaneous Instructions

Upon receipt of the present circular, each ministerial department head should designate two competent specialists to represent his ministry on a continuing basis within the multidisciplinary study groups that will be established for this purpose.

At the provincial level, the same procedure should be followed by the appointment of one expert per commission and/or provincial branch of the various ministerial departments concerned.

These officials should be freed as much as possible from daily administrative duties during the entire period of preparation of the sixth plan so they can give top priority to it. In order to facilitate easy communications, their names, titles, and telephone numbers should be sent without delay to the Ministry of Planning and Territorial Administration (Planning Directorate) for the benefit of the national agencies, and to the provincial planning commission of the appropriate administrative district, for the benefit of other agencies.

I draw your attention to the fact that the elaboration of the National Renewal Plan is an arduous undertaking--but what an exalted one!--and one which as a result requires extraordinary efforts by every Cameroonian, and the effective mobilization of all the productive forces of the nation.

Consequently, once the present circular has been distributed as widely as possible, it is up to you to mobilize and organize this general participation in the arduous task of preparing the plan.

I attach the greatest importance to the rigorous implementation of the present circular, the practical modalities for the realization of which will be set forth by the minister for planning and territorial administration. When you receive those instructions, you will please be so kind as to send me an acknowledgement.

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CSO : 3419/91

NEW UNIVERSITY OPENS THIS YEAR IN BUEA

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 20 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Onomo Metala "University Center Opens in November"]

[Excerpts] On 6 July 1976 a decree announced the decentralization of the University of Yaounde through the creation of four university centers located in Dschang, Douala, Ngaoundere and Buea. But until now only the first three have really gotten started. In any case, the old dream has now become a reality: the University Center of Buea is opening its doors in November.

The announcement back in July 1976 was greeted joyously by the nation, and particularly by those living in Sud-Ouest, who had visions of their city becoming a part of the international academic scene.

Built on a serene, picturesque site 4 kilometers from the only approach to the city, the University Center of Buea fulfills all the conditions for becoming an important focus for scientific activity, conferences, reflection and the social integration of youth--who will be coming not only from all parts of Cameroon but from central and West Africa as well.

The first phase of the construction now nearing completion includes 11 groups of buildings, among which are 6 auditoriums, an administrative building, a dormitory and a language laboratory. It can accommodate 500 students. But at present work is under way to prepare part of the dormitory for 30 students entering next semester.

Father Tanyi Mbuagbaw, who was named on 4 May 1985 to manage the university center, is confident and unequivocal: courses will start the first week of November. That is quite a challenge, considering that some of the entrance examinations have not yet been given and some of the contracts for furnishings for classrooms and the administration building are still gathering dust in their file cabinets. It might be germane to point out that because of inflation the cost of the equipment and supplies has gone up by 30 percent since the original contracts were signed in 1983. Thus this first phase of the project, which according to Mr Metino had been estimated at 3 billion CFA Fr, is actually costing 10 billion--a fact which

jeopardizes completion of the second phase, including the housing for administrative officials and faculty.

The initial project assumed that both phases could be completed for 10 billion.

But even before the second phase is complete, governmental authorities are doing everything possible to insure that the University Center of Buea becomes a vibrant reality. The head of state has allocated 300 million million to help the center prepare for the new academic year and 500 CFA Fr for the center's operations during 1985-1986.

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CSO : 3419/91 .

STATISTICIANS' ASSOCIATION IS FORMED

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 22-23 Sep 85 p 3

[Excerpt] ASTAC, the Cameroonian Association of Statisticians, is an acronym that is soon going to be widely known. Last Saturday the association held its first organizational meeting at the Institute of Statistics, Planning and Applied Economics (ISPEA).

ASTAC is a nonpolitical organization whose purpose is to lead and promote continuing analysis of advances in statistical science and its applications, keep records of the results of statistical research, and exchange information with other specialists or organizations such as the International Institute of Statistics. ASTAC, which is based in Yaounde, is organized as a scientific association. This is why membership is very exclusive, restricted to individuals who either hold an advanced degree in statistics or another degree which the executive committee deems equivalent.

Mr Hodji Pierre, dean of the statisticians' community, underlined in his opening remarks the importance of statistics and their contribution to the field of economics. At present there are close to 226 statisticians, including 50 qualified economic statisticians and 7 demographics experts. Of those now employed, 15 are working for governmental or parastatal organizations and 12 work with international organizations.

The work done by ASTAC's members includes two broad areas: pure research, and articles to acquaint the broader public with the association and the foundations of statistical science.

At the end of the meeting, the members of the executive committee were elected. The new president is Oyono Jean-Marc. The vice-president is Saha Daniel, and the general secretaryship fell to Nzemen Moise.

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BRIEFS

VEGETABLE OIL REFINERY--On 23 August 1985 in Yaounde the "Cameroonian Vegetable Oil Refining Company," SOCARAHVE, was formed as a joint-stock company whose goal is to produce refined vegetable oil from crude palm oil. The initial stock of the company is held by the National Investment Company (SNI), which owns 49 percent, and the French Company for the Development of Textile Fibers, which owns 51 percent. Other investors are expected to include the Cameroon Development Corporation (CDC), SOCAPALM [expansion unknown] and various private Cameroonian investors. The production unit, which will have an annual capacity of 15,000 tons of refined oil, will be built at Dibombari, about 15 kilometers from Douala. [Text] [Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 20 Sep 85 p 1] 9516

CSO: 3419/91

COMMITMENT TO BILINGUAL EDUCATION REITERATED

Djibouti LA NATION in French 26 Sep 85 pp 1, 10

[Interview with Minister of National Education Mohamed Djama Elabe by LA NATION; date and place not specified]

[Text] The return to classes is now a daily reality for over 30,000 children and young people, from nursery school to the different final education schools. For 10 days now for the 25,000 elementary school pupils and since Sunday for the 6,000 college and lycee students our country has and who have since 22 September returned to the CES and the lycee [as published]. Moreover, without any major problems, although they are still waiting for the Tunisian teaching staff. A source close to the minister of national education said that this should be taken care of by next Sunday.

In a televised speech the minister, Mr Mohamed Djama Elabe, had to congratulate himself for having been able, thanks to France's aid, to express the government's determination to adapt education to the realities of Djibouti, specifically in the field of educational materials. Furthermore, thanks to the World Bank, two school complexes will be built at Gabode and Balbala and eight regional schools with small boarding schools in the interior districts.

In his speech the minister also had to raise the problem of bilingualism, on the subject of which Mr Djama Elabe has just granted LA NATION an exclusive interview (see below). Then, alluding to the "active" and not only scholastic life of young Djiboutians, the Ministry of National Education official reminded us that "the state will be responsible for maintaining and improving the quality of education to limit as much as possible academic failure, but I would repeat again this year that the cost of education leads us to assert that schools cannot permit themselves to retain elements in their structures that lower their efficiency.

"However, outside the school system solutions are being studied to propose the creation of a "social system of apprenticeship" that would extend the time the pupil spends in school. These solutions involve the good will and solidarity of all of us.

"The task is not an easy one; each of us will receive certain rights and each of us must assume certain duties."

And finally, after addressing parents to underline their responsibilities, Minister Djama Elabe turned to the foreign aid workers, whose supreme reward "lies not simply in this expression of gratitude, but above all in what they have done for Djiboutian children, the adults of tomorrow, in the results they can chalk up in the development of our educational system."

Should French give way to Arabic in our schools? The minister of national education's answer to this question is very clear.

We Djiboutians are condemned to being bilingual! We have two official languages in our country: French and Arabic.

This is what Mr Mohamed Djama Elabe stated to us in this exclusive interview to clarify the status of Arabic in our educational system.

LA NATION [LN]: Mr Minister, Arabic was introduced into our schools in 1978; 7 years have now gone by. Has this length of time been sufficient for this language to gain a foothold in our educational system?

Djama Elabe [DE]: Let me first say that the introduction of Arabic into our educational system has only been in effect since 1979.

To be sure, the political decision was made at the time of our independence. Since that time, we have set ourselves the objective of complying with bilingual, even trilingual education in Djibouti. A knowledge of French, Arabic and English is indispensable for us.

The learning of Arabic has undergone a steady evolution which has doubtlessly assured it a foothold in our school system.

This is due to the fact that its introduction was conducted in a sensible way.

We started out by assigning courses given in Arabic a relatively limited number of hours which was gradually increased.

As of this year, it is obligatory in all examinations since students benefit from these courses at all levels.

LN: Why do our children receive an education given exclusively in French when the official language of the country is Arabic?

DE: French and Arabic are the country's two official languages: It is, moreover, for this reason that our educational system must of necessity at least tend to become bilingual.

Our country cannot have the ambition of wanting to be a financial market and take little account of English.

Arabic is part of our sociocultural area, whereas French, along with English, is a language we must know to master technology and for all forms of international communication.

We must also add that French is a part of our history and we set value on preserving it. In our opinion, there cannot, therefore, be competition between these languages since we need all of them.

Something New That Has Been Introduced

LN: Many teachers of Arabic complain about students' abnormally low level of competence. It would appear that the latter have dubbed these courses "coffee breaks" or "restaurant breaks." How do you explain this absence of motivation?

DE: It's always hard to get people to accept something new that has been introduced.

We must remember that Arabic is the language of religion for us other Moslems. In Djibouti we learn it in order to pray. It has never been thought of as a tool.

This was an obstacle that had to be cleared. We succeeded in doing so by getting people to gradually accept the fact that this language could be the language of the sciences in the same capacity that French and English are.

LN: Can we today say that Arabic will continue to occupy a place in our school programs? If so, what are the means made available to it?

DE: The first trump card Arabic has is the determination of the country's leaders, who insist that it be obligatory in Djiboutian education.

Then we have the resources the Arab League provides us with, specifically high-quality teachers and instructors.

A Long Research Job

LN: Mr Minister, at the time of your last televised talk, you presented a new school textbook.

It is, I believe, a work designed to introduce elementary school pupils to French starting with their sociocultural environment.

Could Arabic benefit from a similar work?

DE: I thank you for having asked me that question. In fact, we have succeeded in "Djiboutianizing" a fair number of textbooks, particularly those concerned with history, geography, the natural sciences, etc.

For Arabic the Teachers Training Bureau is in the process of composing a textbook which will at first be solely destined for "teachers." Later, with the aid of two Arab League experts who are going to expand the Teachers Training Bureau in its work, we hope that a textbook identical to the one you have referred to will be produced for Arabic.

LN: Mr Minister, in conclusion I would like to ask you if our national languages might one day be taught in the country's schools.

DE: You know, in life we must know how to set ourselves priority objectives.

Our languages are not yet written languages. The country's urgent need for managerial personnel and the training of a national elite impose on the undertaking national education is an ever more accelerated rate of production.

This in no way means that we must ignore our mother tongues.

The ISERST (Higher Institute for Scientific and Technical Studies and Research) is in the process of working out and studying their structures. I hope that it will one day bring these languages up to the level of those we are at present using in education. On that day young Djiboutians will become literate in their own languages.

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CSO: 3419/31

ETHIOPIA

ELF LEADERS DISCUSS ARAB SUPPORT

London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 11 Nov 85 p 6

[Interview with leaders of the Eritrean Liberation Front by 'Abdallah al-Hajj: "Saudi Arabia Leads Countries Supporting the Eritrean People; International Aid Has Not Reached the Starving in Ethiopia, Instead It Has Served As Military Aid Against the Eritreans; in Jeddah, date not specified]

[Text] It appears that the Eritrean problem will soon emerge on the international scene. The reason for this belief is the recent speech of the American president, Ronald Reagan, before the United Nations General Assembly during the course of which he focused on the fact that, during his meeting with Soviet leader Gorbachev, he will deal with the issue of the international conflicts in the continent of Africa, and he named Ethiopia specifically as one of the regions that must be reviewed in all its aspects.

In regard to developments on the Eritrean issue and the international changes that have affected it recently, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT met with Mr Mahmud Isma'il al-Hajj, a member of the executive committee and president of the coordinating council of the ELF-Unified Organization, Mr Osman Dandan, a member of the National Assembly and the ELF representative in Saudi Arabia, and Mr Mohamed 'Ali Ibrahim, assistant secretary general of the General Union of Eritrean Workers, in a discussion about what has suddenly happened on the Eritrean question.

In regard to the most important changes that the Eritrean arena has witnessed internally recently they answered:

The unification of the Eritrean groups under the leadership of a single front, the Eritrean Liberation Front--Unified Organization, is considered the most significant event in the Eritrean arena recently. It came about as a result of efforts by some friendly Arab countries, including Sudan, and it enabled the three Eritrean groups to overcome the difficulties that the groups were facing alone.

This step came about 15 years after our becoming immersed in problems and internal wars which weakened our ranks.

Ethiopian imperialism, which receives complete support from the super powers, benefited from this situation so we consider this achievement of unity in our view to be a step forward toward our victory. After the establishment of the Unified Organization, we directed a call to the rest of the Eritreans to join our ranks, in order to augment Eritrean unity because that might enable us to confront the enemy, which gets support from states with ambitions in this sensitive region of the world.

We have indeed tried for long years to realize this hope and we believe that fulfilling it now is an achievement of the Eritrean revolution.

New in the Eritrean Arena

[Question] What has developed in the military arena in the context of recent events?

[Answer] After the deployment of the forces of the three groups in the field, that step formed the element that attracted the rest of the Eritrean forces that are not attached to the ELF-UO. A large number of these forces began to enter our ranks and join the unified army. With respect to our battles against Ethiopia, everyone knows that the aid and food supplies flowed into Ethiopia in order to confront the famine and the starvation that struck the region, and the Ethiopian regime is one of the causes for that [famine], as it used those articles to supply its army with necessary provisions on the battlefield against the Eritreans. That is, it prevented the peasants and citizens from receiving the contributions that poured in from the outside world. I believe that the entire world has heard of these reports and everyone knows that Ethiopia has used the flow of aid to prevent publicity about the arms being used against the Eritrean and not to help the hungry and the needy. Thus, Ethiopia intensified the battle against the Eritrean forces after its army was supplied with food provisions.

Therefore, we in turn intensified the battle against them. We are vigilant and our confrontation with them continues. It is regrettable that that is occurring in the full view and hearing of the world, while Ethiopia exploits all of the aid it is receiving from the relief agencies for the purpose of assisting the unfortunate and the hungry in order to escalate the battle against the Eritreans and against the opposition inside Ethiopia itself.

[Question] Reports are saying that there is an agreement between one of your organizations and Ethiopia on the basis of the establishment of a confederation. What is your opinion of these contacts?

We Reject Separate Talks

[Answer] We are striving to reach an agreement with the group that has still not yet accepted dialog and merger with us, the Popular Front. There have been several talks and meetings between them and the Ethiopian regime and we still do not know the results of that yet, but we reject any faction arriving at a solution separately with the Ethiopian regime. We do not sanction any group from outside the Unified Organization undertaking that, and at the same time, we do not accept any secret dialog with the Ethiopian regime.

The Eritrean people have been steadfast and have borne arms for 25 years, despite a scarcity of support, difficult material circumstances, and conditions of famine that afflicted the country for years. The Eritrean revolution has relied totally on its own efforts. The dialog that has taken place between the sides you mentioned and which some of the world press has reported on indeed began a long time ago under the cover of secrecy. We reject that means of political action in order to defend our just cause. We trust that this dialog will fail, because the Eritrean people will never accept suspicious agreements that are made in darkness and which are imposed on our people, despite its limited potential.

[Question] We believe that there has been progress for the Ethiopian military recently. Is this not true to some extent?

[Answer] There is no doubt about the great military aid coming into Ethiopia in the form of very advanced weapons, such as the most modern types of helicopter gunships. In addition, the flow of aid and food supplies that has flooded Ethiopia has not benefited the Ethiopian people by even a single loaf of bread, as it has been turned instead toward the war effort and to serve the aims of the regime.

[Question] What is the position of the Arab states on the Eritrean question?

[Answer] The position of the Arab states, regrettably, varies, but at the forefront of the countries supporting the just cause of our Eritrean people is Saudi Arabia, which has exerted efforts to unify our ranks and which has actively participated in overcoming some of the obstacles that were preventing an agreement among the Eritrean factions as a result of the divisions that lasted for 15 years. Next, the states of the Gulf Cooperation Council have assisted us, and also along with them comes Iraq, which, despite its difficult circumstances, is supporting us strongly and positively. Likewise, it is not possible to forget the stand of our brotherly Sudanese people who have also supported the Eritrean revolution since it broke out, out of a belief in its justness and its legitimacy. Also, Tunisia is expending considerable efforts to support us.

We hope that the Arab states that oppose our claims and that have relations with Ethiopia will put pressure on that country to grant us our legitimate rights, but regrettably there are Arab states that do not support us, despite the fact that our cause is a just, humane one.

Relations With Sudan

[Question] How are your relations with the Sudan in light of the recent changes there?

[Answer] Relations between the Sudanese and the Eritrean people are eternal, molded by blood ties, common interests, and religion, and we believe that those ties are ones of fate, as the liberation of Eritrea means the protection of Sudan's flank. Our relations have thus strengthened recently, as all the Sudanese parties that have emerged recently are supporting us. Likewise, we

are delighted with the new democratic rule, which has expressed positive positions regarding the cause of our Eritrean people.

[Question] What is the view of the world toward your cause, and do you believe that the international community is prepared to recognize you?

[Answer] There are some states that view the Eritrean issue as a question of secession from Ethiopia. This is not correct, for the genesis of the problem, basically, and its link with Ethiopia, was by a United Nations resolution, and it was America that proposed the resolution for an international tie with Ethiopia. That means that America has the responsibility morally for this resolution. But obviously the American administration has recently begun to attach importance to the problem, as we saw that President Ronald Reagan in his address before the United Nations General Assembly dealt with the problem of conflicts in the region, and he named Ethiopia in particular. He said that he will take up these topics in the expected summit meeting with Soviet President Gorbachev.

The United States has a moral responsibility for the resolution for the tie with Ethiopia, as it put it before the United Nations as one of the three Italian colonies.

With respect to the Islamic Conference Organization, in the summit before last in al-Ta'if it adopted a resolution calling for the formation of a committee consisting of Guinea, Senegal, and the OIC to pursue the Eritrean problem with support for the right of the Eritrean people to self determination and for the possibility of Eritrea becoming an observer in the OIC. We hope that through our friends we will reach the international forums in order to present our case and satisfy the demands of our people.

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CSO: 3404/1

ITALO-ETHIOPIAN AGREEMENT ON ERITREA SEEN AS 'TREASON'

Verona NIGRIZIA in Italian Sep 85 pp 12-13

[Article by Gianni Moneta: "Treason Italian-style"]

[Text] An agreement between Italy and Ethiopia on Eritrea--one that we believe to be dangerous, unjust, and a serious matter--is coming to the floor of the Chamber of Deputies without heeding constitutional obligations and widespread demand for political clarification.

The problem of the lengthy conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia has been raised to no avail in motions, agendas and questions placed before the various party congresses and before the two branches of Parliament. More than 200 senators and deputies have ceaselessly continued to raise this issue ever since February 1982. Not a single answer has ever been received. In an Italian parliament where everything else is discussed should not and cannot Eritrea be discussed?

Here is the reason why we have become convinced that concerning this, our very first colony, created before the Fascist era and freed just 100 years later, before the OAU came into being, all of our contradictions, our hypocrisies and our superficialities are seen coming together and riding roughshod over even the basic rules of democracy.

Double-dealing

It should be remembered that the agreement involves not only pure and simple bilateral relations but--in view of Italy's historical responsibilities in that territory--also involves delicate situations that only marginally affect the interests of Italian citizens residing there.

The naive, bare-faced report on the agreement, drawn up in an attempt to mollify the assured reaction of our allies and published in the text approved by the Senate, states: "The agreement in question-- promptly implemented by Ethiopia--could also result in facilitating a process of bringing the Addis Ababa government closer to the West. It could be presented to our allies from this standpoint as a significant Italian contribution toward accomplishment of an objective that is of undoubted importance to the Western World. On the other hand, we have been able to see through the obstinate, carping of the Ethiopian negotiators to discover

their interest in concluding the agreement, presumably upon the instructions of the higher political authorities in Addis Ababa."

Never before in any report presented to Parliament have we ever read any statement that was so explicit in its double dealing, so obvious in its surrender to the arguments of the Ethiopian leader, Mengistu.

We do not want to dwell on other amusing absurdities but only on two very serious points. Italy--according to this bill, No 2188--cedes Ethiopia "full ownership of the items of real estate belonging to the Italian government listed in the appendix to this agreement." These amount to 19 pieces of real estate, all located in Eritrean territory.

For our first colony, Italy cannot ignore UN resolution No 390A5 of 1950, which is a binding consequence of the 1947 Paris peace treaty signed with the four great powers. On the basis of that treaty, our country renounced its colonies and yielded up its property to the indigenous peoples. More than 20 years of war and even ruthless persecution cannot cancel out these obligations. Italy cannot remain indifferent in the face of violation of the borders that Ethiopia and Eritrea inherited from colonialism. This is an attitude followed by all countries.

On the other hand, we cannot relinquish 19 pieces of property to Mengistu anyway, because he has already taken them over by force and considers them to be spoils of the war against Eritrea. It is impossible to give up property you do not have to someone who has already robbed you of it, and this serious violation of signed treaties cannot be accepted by Parliament.

On the Eritrean question, seasoned diplomats have always warned against the first to flee underestimating the power of the weak and feeding the religious hatred and historical resentment against our country.

It is Italy's duty to oppose any Ethiopian initiative that is incompatible with international (UN) obligations whenever it becomes possible to identify what has been called "de-facto forms of progressive annexation." In accordance with this practice, then, we have had and still have the right to intervene and assert the Eritreans' rights through the UN. That is the way other delicate situations are being dealt with throughout the world and in our own country. This is the contentious issue that must be cleared.

Just a very few members of the Parliament, who have been consistently ignored, have forcefully denounced this bilateral agreement when the bill went through the various committees that heard it. We, too, must do so since in its present form three of its articles fail to conform to constitutional principles that have been in effect for almost three years. This deprives Parliament, the legitimate, sovereign branch of government, of its right to policy oversight with respect to treaties and approval thereof as laid down in Article 80 of the Constitution, which, it is well to point out, provides explicitly for treaties to be implemented only after they have been ratified by Parliament.

Colonialist Adventure

Many political parties have carried on extensive activity on the Eritrean problem, substantiated in their respective party congresses by the issues and motions that have been approved. Seven political forces

(PLI [Italian Liberal Party], PRI [Italian Republican Party], PSI [Italian Socialist Party], PSDI [Independent Social Democratic Party] Independent Left, Radical Party, Christian Democrat) established the Pro Eritrea Committee about a year ago and signed a program document wherein they presented the historical background and denounced the colonialist adventure of the Ethiopian military regime aided by foreign troops, condemned the silence of the Italian press, and denounced the serious discrimination set up by our own country against the Eritreans; "Even when they show passports entirely in order," they are discriminated against "for the sole reason that they were born in an Eritrean locality." This is a new form of racial persecution that our country is said to have invented, it being the first of its kind in the world.

One of the more important undertakings of the Pro-Eritrea committee was of representing the demands put forth in so many quarters for discussion of the Eritrean question. That is why the PSI group leader, the Hon Rino Formica, in a letter to the President of the Chamber, Hon Jotti, requested that he take an active interest so the legislative assembly would be able to discuss the problem--the Eritrean problem--a matter of more than just secondary importance to peace and security.

This follows the many requests by the deputies and a number of initiatives in many of the parties' congresses. Senator Giulio Orlando did likewise on behalf of the DC, addressing the then president of the Senate, Cossiga. The two letters stated that "the Eritrean people have every right to an equitable solution of the age-old problem of their own political and territorial autonomy in the light of what has been established beforehand in the UN resolution."

Historic Responsibility

Representatives of the tormented Eritrean people have forcefully raised anguished cries to call attention to their rights and their human and political tragedy in every available forum. Their claims have also been widely documented and publicized. Public denunciation of Ethiopia's use of humanitarian aid for war dates back to december 1983.

Italy has historical and moral responsibility for the tragic events that have made victims of the Eritreans. This matter must be brought before the UN before a further aggravation of the situation (there has recently been a massive deportation of the peoples of Eritrea, extermination by starvation, and the denial to them of food sent through international aid, and even the sale of donated food) brings back again in evidence, with the logic of a tragedy that will not escape the attraction of public opinion, the shortcomings, the insensitivity and the injustice of a choice that is as fundamentally wrong as the one proposed in Bill 2188.

Let's place the matter before the UN, then, in the very same place where the tragedy of the Eritrean people originated. It should be remembered that so-called federation was decided upon for this ex-colony without any referendum.

We want good relations with Ethiopia, but not at any price. Sacrificing the legitimate rights of the Eritrean people and violating the moral and political duties to which De Gasperi, Sforza and Moro pledged themselves, would constitute , more than an unjust action, an irresponsible political error.

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CSO: 3428/2

ETHIO-SOVIET COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE), Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, paid a friendly working visit to the Soviet Union from October 31 to November 9, 1985.

The Ethiopian Leader and his party were accorded a cordial welcome reflecting the close friendly relations existing between the CPSU and the WPE governments and peoples of the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia.

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam laid wreaths at the mausoleum of V.I. Lenin and at the tomb of the unknown soldier at the Kremlin wall and attended festivities in Moscow marking the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade M.S. Gorbachov, and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, met and had comprehensive and fruitful talks. Taking part in the talks were on the Ethiopian side, Comrade Addis Tedla, Politbureau Member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and Deputy Chairman of the National Committee for Central Planning, Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia in charge of foreign relations, Comrade Tekezeshewa Aytenfsu, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and Minister of Mines and Energy, Comrade Goshu Wolde, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Comrade Wole Chekol, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and Minister of Foreign Trade, Comrade Nesibu Taye, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

On the Soviet side, Comrade A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Comrade B.N. Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade S.L. Sokolov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Defence of the USSR, Comrade G.N. Andreev, Ambassador of the USSR to Socialist Ethiopia. Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam also had meetings with Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR. In the course of the meetings and talks held in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and complete identity of views, Comrade M.S. Gorbachov described the creative work of the Soviet people and the progress of the CPSU in the preparation for its 27th congress. Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam outlined the activities under way in Ethiopia to implement the decisions adopted by the founding congress of WPE. Questions pertaining to bilateral Ethiopian-Soviet relations were discussed and views were exchanged on the current international situation. The Soviet side gave a high appraisal of the successes scored by the Ethiopian people under the leadership of its vanguard, the Workers Party of Ethiopia, in economic, social and cultural development, in defending national independence and the gains of the revolution. Appreciation was expressed for Ethiopia's active anti-imperialist policy as demonstrated in the international arena. The Ethiopian side welcomed the course drafted by the CPSU to accelerate the pace of socio-economic development in the USSR. It was further underscored that the Soviet Union plays a predominant role in defending universal peace and in countering the aggressive designs of imperialism which threatens mankind with a nuclear war. The Ethiopian side expressed its deep appreciation to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the people of the USSR for the effective aid and assistance rendered toward solving the tasks facing the Ethiopian Revolution, in particular, the efforts to overcome the consequence of the drought. The leaders of the two countries note with satisfaction the steady development and deepening of Ethiopian-Soviet relations based on the solid foundation laid down by the treaty of friendship and co-operation entered into between both parties in 1978. Both sides reasserted the fruitfulness and the increasing importance of the close ties between the CPSU and the WPE and expressed their mutual desire to develop and strengthen the relations which constitute a major component of the bilateral relations existing between Socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union. Note was made of the positive results of the sixth regular meeting of the inter-governmental Ethiopian-Soviet commission of economic, scientific and technological co-operation and trade as well as of the desire of both countries to further deepen their economic ties on the basis of the long-term programme of economic co-operation. The two sides reaffirmed their readiness to continue developing and strengthening bilateral ties in the fields of education, culture, public health, sports, and between public organizations.

The two sides exchanged views on a broad range of international problems of mutual interest and reasserted the complete identity of views of both countries on the current major issues. Mutual desire was expressed for regular consultation on international issues between the two countries with the view to contributing to the resolution of the principal task of our time--averting of the threat of nuclear war and the radical improvement of the political climate in the world. Socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union vigorously condemned the aggressive course pursued by imperialist states with the aim of obtaining military superiority by whipping up the arms race, expanding it to outer space, restoring to the policy of diktat and flagrant interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states in violation of the fundamental norms of international law and the principles enshrined in the charter of the UN. Great importance was attached to the need for strengthening the interaction of all progressive and peace loving forces to bolster their struggle for consolidating international security, removing the threat of nuclear war and creating the climate of mutual trust and constructive co-operation between states, and ensuring the rights of peoples to independence and social progress.

The two sides condemned the policy of the imperialist circles, and primarily of the USA, in arbitrarily declaring some regions of the world as spheres of their vital interests and to exert military, political and economic pressure on the independent states of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Socialist Ethiopia fully supports the constructive peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at curbing the arms race and removing the threat of war.

The Ethiopian side fully supports the recent initiative of the Soviet Union advanced by Comrade M.S. Gorbachov during his visit to France as a constructive landmark which could open up a new possibility for a radical improvement of international relations and the enhancement of the security of all peoples and countries. Ethiopia approves the USSR position of principle at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and also welcomes the proposal introduced by the Soviet Union at the fortieth session of the UN General Assembly for international co-operation in the peaceful exploration of outer space on condition that it is support for the call of the Warsaw Treaty member states recently gathered in Sofia, appealing to the governments and peoples of all countries of Europe and other continents to join their efforts in the struggle against the threat of universal destruction looming large over mankind, to solve all outstanding international problems by political means through negotiations productive dialogue on the basis of respect for the legitimate interests of all concerned.

Socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union reaffirmed their firm solidarity with the struggle of independent states, genuine national liberation movements and peace forces against the policy of imperialist diktat for freedom, independence and the inalienable right of peoples to choose independently their own path of development. Both sides noted the growing role of the Non-aligned Movement in the struggle for peace, prevention of nuclear war and improvement of the international climate. Support was

expressed for the decisions of the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries in Luanda and the success of the forthcoming 8th summit of the heads of state and government of the Non-aligned Movement to be held in Harare, Zimbabwe.

During the discussion, great attention was paid to the situation in Africa. The two sides noted that imperialism continues to be the main obstacle which tries to impede the complete liberation of African peoples. It was further emphasized that there is a growing need to actively resist the schemes of imperialism and reactionary forces which are designed to weaken and erode African unity, to stir up conflict among the states of the continent, to create an atmosphere of mistrust and sow seeds of discord among them. In reviewing the situation in the Horn of Africa, the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia re-affirmed their well known stand in favour of creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good neighbourliness in the area on the basis of respect by all states for sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers, non-interference in each others internal affairs and renunciation of territorial claims. The Soviet Union noted with appreciation the consistent efforts made by Socialist Ethiopia to ease tension to establish and maintain the relations of good neighbourliness and co-operation with the countries in the region. During the discussions, the two sides focused their attention on the situation in southern Africa which is acquiring an increasingly dangerous character. Under the patronage of the United States and other NATO countries the Pretoria regime is stepping up acts of repression against the African majority and demonstrating its internigence by escalating its aggression in the region. The two sides voiced their solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa fighting for the elimination of the inhuman system of apartheid and expressed their full support for the African National Congress in its struggle for building a united, free and democratic society in the country. Together with all peace loving peoples of the world, they demand that an end be put to the barbarous repression by the racist regime, its policy of state terrorism and incessant acts of aggression against Angola, Mozambique and other frontline states. Socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union condemned the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist Pretoria regime, its maneuvers designed to sabotage the United Nations decisions on decolonization of Namibia. The two sides came out in favour of the granting of genuine independence to the Namibian people without delay and rejected the attempts to link the problem of Namibian independence with irrelevant issues in contravention of the appropriate decisions of the UN Security Council. The two sides expressed their full support to SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the People of Namibia. Socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union call for complete international isolation of the criminal regime of apartheid, and for the imposition of mandatory and comprehensive sanctions on the Pretoria regime. Socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union highly assess the role of the Organization of African Unity in the struggle of African peoples against imperialism, colonialism and racism, for the strengthening of political and economic independence of these countries. Both sides declared their full support for the efforts of African states to ensure their independent and self-reliant development without diktat and outside interference and to make Africa a continent of

peace, free from nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. In this connection, the two sides pronounced themselves in favour of intensifying the efforts of African countries to turn Africa into a nuclear free zone.

Socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union condemned the efforts of the United States and its allies to build up their military presence and to expand the network of their military bases in the Indian Ocean with a view to increasing their interference in the affairs of coastal states and preparing new spring boards for aggression. It was further underscored that the provocative US military maneuvers in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf areas pose a serious danger to the peace, security and stability of the states of the region. The two sides reiterated their support for the proposal of the Non-aligned Movement to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and to convene an international conference on this matter in the first half of 1986.

The two sides expressed their grave concern over the tensions persisting in the Middle East as a result of Israel's policy of aggression carried out with the direct support of the US. It was stressed that a just and lasting peace in this area can be achieved only on the basis of withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, the exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination and establishment of their own independent existence and development. Such a settlement can be reached through collective effort with the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO, within the framework of an international conference on the Middle East.

Having declared their solidarity with the struggle of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan against foreign aggression, the two sides expressed their conviction that the cessation of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs is a major prerequisite for strengthening peace and stability in Asia.

Both sides expressed their concern over the tension in South-East Asia and stated their support for the well-known constructive proposals by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on the settlement of the problems of the region which would facilitate turning it into a zone of peace, good-neighbourliness and co-operation.

Socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union expressed their solidarity with the Nicaraguan people who are heroically defending their right to free and independent development. Both sides resolutely condemned the United States policy of aggression in Central America.

The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the overriding importance of preserving and strengthening this organization as the vital instrument of peace. They expressed confidence that the fortieth session of the United Nations General Assembly and the international year of peace would contribute to enhancing the authority and role of the United Nations and provide yet

another impetus to mobilizing the efforts of the peoples and governments of the member states to avert the danger of nuclear war, stop the arms race and to make international peace and security more durable.

The Ethiopian and the Soviet sides expressed their deep satisfaction with the results of the exchange of views that took place and expressed their desire to continue the practice of regular consultations, including those at summit level. Both are convinced that the present visit will constitute an important landmark in the further deepening and strengthening of the relations of friendship and fruitful co-operation between the CPSU and the WPE, between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia.

At the end of the visit, Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia expressed his gratitude to the CPSU, the government and people of the Soviet Union for the warm and friendly hospitality accorded him and his delegation during their stay in the Soviet Union. Comrade Mengistu extended an invitation to Comrade Mikhail S. Gorbachov to visit Socialist Ethiopia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

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ETHIO-DPRK COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the high-level party and government delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, paid an official friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the 10th to the 17th of November 1985.

During their stay in Korea, Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam and his party visited factories, enterprises, co-operative farms, educational and cultural institutions and were accorded wherever they went warm welcome and exceptional hospitality by the Korean people reflecting the strong fraternal ties, solidarity and friendship existing between the two countries.

The two leaders, Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, held comprehensive and fruitful talks on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual concern.

At the talks which were conducted in a comradely and cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding, both sides informed each other about the situation in their respective countries and exchanged their views on further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries and on international issues.

The talks were characterized by a complete identify of views on all the matters discussed.

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam briefed Comrade Il Sung on the formation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, the 10-Year Development Plan, the measures taken to combat the catastrophic effects of the drought, especially the efforts deployed in implementing the resettlement programme, as well as the overall economic and social development of the country.

The Korean side expressed admiration for the remarkable achievements scored by the Ethiopian Revolution and the steady efforts exerted by the Ethiopian people to construct a socialist society as well as its development programme and the practical measures taken to eradicate the consequences of the drought under the guidance of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and the Revolutionary Government of Socialist Ethiopia.

On his part, Comrade Kim Il Sung informed Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam on the achievements scored by the Korean people in their revolution and construction and the objectives in the future as well as the persistent efforts of the DPRK for easing the tense situation prevailing in the Korean Peninsula and safeguarding peace and security in Asia and the world, in particular the situation in South Korea and reunification of Korea.

The Ethiopian side expressed admiration for the laudable achievements registered by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and construction under the correct guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction over the increasingly favourable development of the fraternal relations of friendship and co-operation between Korea and Socialist Ethiopia on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation concluded during the visit of Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in October 1983. Both sides agreed to further strengthen and deepen these relations in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

The Korean side expressed its readiness to further enter into economic development co-operation with Socialist Ethiopia in the fields of mining, irrigation, agriculture, rural construction and in other areas. Both sides also agreed to undertake joint-venture projects in the areas of agriculture, livestock, industry and other areas.

In analysing the present international situation, both sides expressed their concern over the fact that the situation in Asia, Africa and the rest of the world is becoming increasingly tense, thus endangering international peace and security due to the imperialist machinations of aggression and war.

The Ethiopian side condemned the imperialists' manoeuvres aimed at straining the situation on the Korean Peninsula and perpetuating Korea's division and extended its solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to get all the foreign forces out of South Korea and peacefully reunify their country without outside interference.

Socialist Ethiopia expressed its active support to the proposals made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea and the tripartite talks and other proposals for holding the broad-range dialogues between the north and the south.

The Ethiopian side fully supported the initiative taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on co-hosting the 24th Olympic Games by the north and south Korea, regarding it as a rational step to strengthen the Olympic Movement and also contribute to the cause of Korea's peaceful reunification.

The Korean side condemned the imperialist acts of subversion, sabotage and interference in the internal affairs of Ethiopia to impede its march towards socialism.

The Korean side highly appreciated and supported Socialist Ethiopia's active role in various international fora including the Organization of African Unity and the Non-aligned Movement in order to bring about the total liberation and unity of Africa and safeguarding international peace and security.

Noting the growing role of Non-aligned Movement in the struggle for peace, prevention of nuclear war and easing the tense situation prevailing in the world, both sides supported the decisions of the conference of the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries held in Luanda, in September 1985, and agreed to make joint efforts for the success of the forthcoming 8th Summit of the Heads of State and Government of Non-aligned Movement.

Both sides condemned the South African racists for recklessly escalating their bloody repression and slaughter of the South African people, persistently opposing the independence of Namibia and incessantly perpetrating armed aggression and acts of subversion and sabotage against the neighbouring countries while pursuing obstinately its barbaric racist policy of apartheid in southern Africa under the undisguised patronage of the imperialists.

They also reiterated their unreserved support for the struggle of the Namibian people for their independence under the leadership of their sole and authentic representative--SWAPO.

Both sides expressed their conviction that peace-loving countries and peoples of the world should apply all-out sanctions against the South African racist regime in order to deal a blow to this obnoxious system.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with the just struggle of all the oppressed peoples who are opposed to imperialism, colonialism, racism and striving for national liberation, consolidation of independence and the independent development of all countries.

Both sides expressed their full support for and solidarity with the peoples of Nicaragua and Cuba in their resolute struggle to defeat imperialist acts of aggression, interference and blockade and safeguard their revolutionary gains and defend peace in the Caribbean area and Central America.

Both sides recognized that all peace-loving peoples of the world, including the socialist and non-aligned countries, should struggle in firm unity in order to oppose imperialists' aggression and war moves and defend international peace and security. They also maintained that in order to ease the international tension and ensure peace, the imperialists' policies of arms buildup and nuclear war manoeuvres must be checked, general and complete disarmament be achieved and nuclear-free and peace zones established and constantly expanded to various parts of the world.

Socialist Ethiopia supported the initiative of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea for turning Northeast Asia, including the Korean Peninsula, into a peace zone and nuclear-free zone.

The Korean side supported the position of Socialist Ethiopia for turning the African continent into a nuclear-free zone.

Both sides expressed their positive support and solidarity for a series of recent disarmament proposals made by the Soviet Union including those on preventing the militarization of outer space and drastically reducing nuclear arsenals in order to halt the arms race and safeguard world peace, and also for the statement announced by the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the member countries of the Warsaw Pact.

Both sides paid serious attention to the fact that even after their political independence, many developing countries are undergoing serious difficulties which resulted from the increasing economic crisis and growing foreign debts due to the aftermath of the past colonial rule and the imperialists' manoeuvres for neo-colonialist subjugation.

Both sides emphasized in particular that the African countries should sharpen their vigilance against the sinister machinations of the imperialists and neo-colonialists to subjugate the African countries again through intensified economic exploitation by capitalizing on the former's economic difficulties and food crisis.

Both sides stressed that in order to tide over the present day difficulties created in the developing countries, all the newly-emerging and non-aligned countries, while building an independent national economy and consolidating their political independence, should conduct a vigorous struggle to expand and strengthen the Non-aligned Movement, effect broad-based south-south cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance and to establish a new equitable international economic order which is the lever of the imperialists' exploitation and plunder.

In this regard, both sides agreed to undertake a joint struggle to resolve the problems of agriculture and thereby eradicate famine, poverty and maladies through the realization of south-south co-operation.

Both sides affirmed their steadfast determination to struggle with all the peoples of the world for building a new independent and peaceful world free from all hues of foreign aggression and intervention.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the official friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the high-level party and government delegation of Socialist Ethiopia led by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, has made a great contribution to strengthening and developing the fraternal relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries into a new high stage and promoting the common cause of the Asian and African people.

At the end of the visit, Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of the WPE, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, expressed his gratitude to Comrade Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Workers Party of Korea, government and people of Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for the warm and comradely hospitality accorded to him and his delegation during their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

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SOVIET COOPERATION, ASSISTANCE EXAMINED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Nov 85 pp 2, 4

[Article by Edward Babazade]

[Text] A protocol and loan agreement in support of Ethiopia's economic construction endeavours were signed here on October 25 between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union.

The accord is an outcome of the 6th session of the inter-governmental Ethio-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific, Technical Co-operation and Trade. The agreement is seen as a practical measure consolidating accords concluded on the eve of the formation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and is a concrete step towards the implementation of joint development projects. The agreement covers the promotion of projects now under way in the agricultural, industrial, mining, sub-terranean resources, trade and other areas. It also embraces tea, oil seeds and cattle fattening projects.

The 5th session of the joint Ethio-Soviet Commission was held in Moscow last year. In all, nine documents were signed during the 6th session convened in Addis Ababa. The 7th session is scheduled to take place in Moscow in the third quarter of 1986. The development programmes are based on the Ten-year Perspective Plan.

Among other things, the 6th session has evaluated the activities of the Nazareth Tractor Assembly Plant, which started operations last year with a capacity to assemble 1,000 tractors per year. Knock-down parts for the first 1,000 tractors were delivered and the plant has produced over 700 tractors since August 1984. In addition to the tractor assembly plant, four oil depots were installed at Assab, Shashamane, Agaro and Bahr Dar.

The establishment of vocational centres form part of Ethio-Soviet co-operation. In September 1984, three vocational centres became operational in Addis Ababa, Nazareth and Dilla, while other such centres began work in September this year in Dire Dawa, Burie and Wolliso.

The enrollment in each centre is 450 students for a three-year course. Each centre will have an output of 150 every year and the six centres are expected to graduate a total of 900 trainees specializing in various vocational trades. The centres at Burie, Dilla and Wolliso will be training agricultural specialists such as machinery operators, mechanics and electricians.

The centre in Addis Ababa will be involved in the training of construction specialists, namely, masons and bricklayers. The centres at Nazareth and Dire Dawa will be training industrial specialists including auto mechanics, electricians and specialists for the textile industry. These are only a few examples of the projects realized.

The 6th joint session has attached special importance to the expansion of bilateral relations in key sectors of the Ethiopian economy. These were related to co-operation in the areas of power and energy which also included the construction of the Melka Wakena hydro-power station, having a capacity for generating 153 megawatts of electricity.

After the completion of the Melka Wakena station, the energy potential of this country will be increased by 1.5 fold. The electric power to be produced by the station will be transmitted to Kaliti sub-station by means of a 230-kilometre long transmission line. The construction of the structures of the power station is in progress.

The dam being built at Melka-Wakena will have a length of 1,800 metres, the diversion and canal will be 7.2 kilometres long, while the vertical shaft will have a depth of 300 metres and the horizontal tunnel will be 600 metres long. The buildings housing the machines are also under construction. Four giant turbines, each capable of producing 39,000 kilowatts will be installed in the station.

The work force at the construction site is composed of 3,600 Ethiopian workers in addition to 245 Soviet experts assigned to the project. The construction of the Melka Wakena hydro-power station is a concrete example of Ethio-Soviet friendship and co-operation.

Great attention is also paid to the development of agriculture. Ethiopia possesses fertile land, has enough water and favourable climatic conditions, even though rain falls at certain times of the year. All these factors create ideal conditions for the development of agriculture.

It is most essential to mechanize the agricultural practices as it will be difficult to bring about effective results using oxen and the wooden plough. The establishment of a tractor assembly plant at Nazareth was just designed to meet this particular need. The planned expansion of the plant would pave the way for mechanization of agriculture as well as for those projects dealing with land reclamation. It is also important to retain water that falls during the rainy season by building reservoirs.

Rain water kept in reservoirs can subsequently be used for irrigating farmland. A project of this kind is now going on in Gambella province. The project is concerned with the construction of a dam on Alweiro River to irrigate 10,000 hectares of land. Another project of similar nature is planned to be launched in the Lower Awash Valley. The project involves the cultivation of cotton. The area was chosen for its good prospects for obtaining high quality cotton, in view of the climatic and favourable soil conditions.

Another possible area of co-operation discussed during the 6th session is the cultivation of tea in Wush Wush Kaffa region. The establishment of a livestock range in Jijiga area was also considered this time. Ethiopia is regarded as occupying a leading place in the African continent in terms of cattle, sheep and goats. This shows that Ethiopia is endowed with untapped natural resources. Therefore, the setting up of farms with veterinary services using proper zoo techniques and meat processing could bring additional income in foreign exchange.

Ethio-Soviet co-operation in the field of agriculture would contribute to tackling the country's food problem and will at the same time considerably raise the nation's export capability. The friendship between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union is being strengthened and deepened year by year. The training of cadres is yet another element of bilateral co-operation. The Bahr Dar Polytechnic Institute which was established in 1963 is to be expanded in the future.

In view of the difficulties Ethiopia faces as a result of the consequences of drought, the Soviet Union is providing assistance to enable the country overcome the effects of the crisis. It is also assisting in transporting victims of drought-borne calamity to fertile lands in other parts of the country. This includes the transportation of foodstuffs as well.

The discussions during the 6th session of the inter-governmental Ethio-Soviet Joint Commission have laid a sound base for the further expansion of co-operation between the two friendly countries.

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WPE LEADERSHIP'S ROLE REVIEWED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Nov 85 pp 2, 4

[Article by Melaku G. Yohannes: "Vanguard Leadership of the Party"]

[Text] A high-level team of party and government officials made a working visit to the regions of northern and western Ethiopia.

During its tour of the northern regions, the team inspected relief shelters for drought-affected compatriots, while in the western regions it saw the efforts being made to enable the compatriots lead a new life at rehabilitation sites.

The working visits of the high-level party and government officials is a continuation of efforts aimed at speeding up the rehabilitation drive as well as to strengthen long-term development programmes of the national economy. As is well-known, periodic visits made by senior party and government officials to regions not only contributes to a speedy and effective implementation of development projects, but is also instrumental in cementing close ties existing between the leadership of the vanguard and the broad masses.

The WPE, as the leading and directing force of the Ethiopian society, bears a great responsibility before the masses for the fulfilment of short and long-term socialist construction.

The WPE is called upon to give correct leadership of the whole work. And this makes it incumbent on senior officials, party organizations, all revolutionaries, constantly to improve the forms and methods of their organizational work, and to strengthen and expand their contacts with the people. The most important source of the strength of the party is its permanent contact with the masses.

Lenin said: "All that we have achieved shows that we are relying upon the most wonderful strength in the world--the strength of workers and peasants."

Lenin had a profound belief in the creative strength of the people. He taught the party that it is invincible when it is closely linked with the working people and inspired by the same thoughts and feelings.

Revolutionaries cannot carry the masses with them by command, but only by their energy and ideological influence, by conviction and organization.

To know people's thoughts, their arguments, their views, to know them not in general, not only during official meetings, or during official tours, but in their day-to-day life, to learn from the working people, always and everywhere, to listen attentively to their voice, to be able to convince people is the most cardinal principle of Leninist party policy. This principle characterizes the hallmark of the policy of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. The Workers Party of Ethiopia, since its birth just over a year ago, has spared no effort in applying such esteemed party policy in directing the whole affairs of the broad masses of Ethiopia. After drawing up its programme, a Ten-year Perspective Plan as well short and long-term rehabilitation programme with a view to overcoming the current drought-borne problem, the WPE embarked on the arduous and complex task of implementing the programmes and building the new social order.

Although the problem of underdevelopment coupled with unprecedented drought-borne problems made the situation highly complex, as a result of the correct leadership of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, however, the seemingly insurmountable problems are being alleviated.

The WPE has proved its capability of leading and directing the affairs of the broad masses not only in carrying out multitudes of political, economic and social tasks which required speedy solutions in trying moments, but also steered the masses for building a strong national economy and a socialist state.

Fulfilling its leading role through the system of state and mass organizations, the WPE united the efforts of the broad masses and directed them to a single goal. The party indeed laid a good foundation for developing the initiative of the broad masses in order to overcome current problems and to stimulate maximum efficiency in their work.

Displaying firm party discipline and enthusiastic revolutionary role, high-level party and government officials set practical examples in carrying out relief and rehabilitation programmes as well as in laying a sound foundation for all-round socialist construction endeavours.

Gratifying Results

As a result, gratifying achievements have been made in the relief and rehabilitation programmes and agricultural sector of the economy as well as in the infrastructural construction works. Currently, many regions are also witnessing the establishment of modern economic institutions, factories, health science, water technology, agronomical and educational institutes and research centres as well as highway roads and airports of international standard.

As the development of soil conservation and afforestation programmes also remain a keen interest of the vanguard party, the WPE is exerting all possible efforts towards realizing these objectives.

Through its committed cadres, the WPE is currently leading the broad masses towards overcoming the drought-borne problem and accelerating the day-to-day tasks in developing the national economy, wiping out illiteracy, maintaining health and developing new attitudes of work and life.

Living amidst the masses and working with them, the WPE cadres have not only demonstrated their will and commitment towards fulfilling current tasks assigned to them by the party and the Revolutionary Government, but also helped showing our compatriots who assumed a new life in the rehabilitation centres to build a community with modern infrastructural facilities.

In short, leading the whole affairs of the broad masses, the WPE has not only alleviated current problems but also commenced a far-reaching long-term development programmes which no doubt can extricate the country from the residual effects of feudalism and underdevelopment in general.

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STUDENTS ENTRUSTED WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY DIRECTIVES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of the WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, gave directives last Saturday to Ethiopian students and trainees in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to prepare themselves for greater sacrifices so as to contribute effectively towards the socialist construction of the country.

Comrade Mengistu gave the directives during a meeting he had with the students and trainees at the Ethiopian Embassy in Pyongyang in the course of his official visit to the DPRK.

Comrade Mengistu said that it is urgent call of the Revolutionary Motherland upon the children of Revolutionary Ethiopia to brace themselves up more than ever before for national reconstruction. Comrade Mengistu explained to the students and trainees the noteworthy development attained in the area of rehabilitation within a short period of time and thereby place the drought situation under control through the organisation capability of the country, the resourcefulness and goodwill of its people and the assistance obtained from abroad.

Although the sufferings and problems being faced by the people of the country is the legacy of the old feudo-bourgeois regime and the pressures exerted by external enemies, there is no alternative to making sacrifices and to working with sincerity and determination for the establishment of a prosperous Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Comrade Mengistu said.

Comrade Mengistu stressed in this connection the heavy responsibility entrusted to Ethiopians studying abroad in the implementation of the directives of the Party and the Revolutionary Government for the country's reconstruction.

Comrade Mengistu expressed confidence that the students and trainees would gather valuable knowledge from the long-time experience accumulated by socialist countries.

Upon arrival at the Ethiopian Embassy, Comrade Mengistu was welcomed by Comrade Fisseha Geda, member of the CC of the WPE and Ambassador of Revolutionary Ethiopia to the DPRK, workers of the Embassy and members of the Ethiopian community.

/9317

CSO: 3400/603

WATER-SEWERAGE AUTHORITY SIGNS ITALIAN ACCORD

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] A 25 million birr agreement providing for the supply and laying of a 286 km long pipeline in Addis Ababa was signed yesterday between the Addis Ababa Water and Sewerage Authority and the Italian construction firm of Sadelmi Cogepi.

According to the agreement, the Milano-based Italian company will lay down primary and secondary lines in almost all parts of the city, including new residential zones, and replace old networks within no more than three years.

The agreement was signed by Comrade Ayele Habte-Michael, General Manager of the Addis Ababa Water and Sewerage Authority and Dr Ing Claudio Barelli, Deputy Director of Sadelmi Cogepi.

Comrade Ayele said on the occasion that he was confident the company would complete the project within the specified time schedule and pledged the Authority's unfailing support to help the successful execution of the work in time.

Dr Barelli noted on his part that the conclusion of the agreement will help strengthen the long-standing friendly and economic relations between the two countries.

The 25 million birr to be used in financing the project is understood to be part of the 40 million birr soft loan development credit which the Revolutionary Government has secured from the Italian government and is payable at 2.25 percent interest.

Sadelmi Cogepi won the contract from among 13 construction firms which bid for undertaking the project. (ENA)

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CSO: 3400/603

GEOTHERMAL ENERGY POTENTIAL EXPLORED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] Ethiopia's main energy source for industrial use at present is hydro power; it has 12 hydro and 164 thermal electric power generation plants with 219.7 MW and 79.8 MW of installed capacity, respectively. But it should soon be able to utilize its promising geothermal resources, too.

The word "geothermal" is derived from two Greek words--"geo" which means earth, and "thermos," the word for heat. So, when we talk about geothermal energy, we are talking about the heat that comes from the earth. Some parts of the earth, as most of us know, have a lot of heat stored in them--a lot of heat that could either manifest itself in the form of volcanic eruptions and cause mass destruction or be put to use.

A number of countries have long been using the heat buried underneath them, inter alia, for seed and tobacco drying, for sterilization, for heating up room, for soda ash mining and for energy supply.

This heat, or magma chamber, as geoscientists call it, heats up rain water that finds its way deep down to it. The heated up rain water then rises up to a shallow depth near surface where it accumulates in a permeable rock layer either in the form of hot water or steam. What these countries have done, and are still doing, is drill anywhere from 500 to 3,000 metres deep to reach the geothermal reservoir and tap the hot water or the steam.

But Ethiopia too hopes to join ranks with them soon, as it is now on the final stage of the exploration of its geothermal resources.

Exploration of geothermal resources in Ethiopia started some time in 1969 when a team of geologists from the Ethiopian Institute of Geological Surveys--an institute which was under the Ministry of Mines and Energy then--set out to locate the potential areas.

The team's mission was later supported by a reconnaissance study with financial aid from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). And that study was followed by a detailed study of selected areas for exploratory drilling. Though low enthalpy geothermal resources were found distributed all over the country (The Filwaha hot springs in Addis Ababa, for example, are low enthalpy geothermal resources), high enthalpy geothermal resources were

located in the Rift Valley and the Afar Depression, also known as the Afar Triangle, as they are active both tectonically and volcanically.

INVOLVEMENT

When the detailed study showed that the Rift Valley especially the Lakes' District, is more promising, the Ethiopian Government decided to start the actual deep drilling there. To that end, in 1979, it entered into an agreement with the European Economic Community (EEC) and UNDP to secure the financial, technical and material aid needed. The agreement provided for EEC to take care of the drilling subcontract, the supply of drilling equipment and the power plant feasibility study and for UNDP to give advisory services, training, casing for drilled holes, scientific equipment and vehicles. On its part, the Ethiopian Government was to do the scientific studies, the transporting of equipment within the country, the building of access roads, the supplying of water, drill cellars, fuel, pumps, vehicles, counter-part personnel and the perforation of 7-inch liners.

Then, in 1981, two years after the tripartite agreement was concluded, the first deep drilling started in the Aluto-Langano area with the mobilization of geoscientists, engineers, drillers, technicians and administrative personnel whose total number has now reached 171.

So far, eight wells have been drilled in this highly volcanic area, the shallowest being 1317 meters deep and the deepest, 2501 meters deep. Of the eight wells, five have produced high temperature water and steam. And the total energy that could be gotten from them is estimated at 8 to 10 MW of electricity which can meet the energy demand of the region.

Now the feasibility study is being done in Italy, and Ethiopia is anxiously waiting to get the result.

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INTELLECTUALS URGED TO DO MORE FOR DEVELOPMENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Nov 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] In view of the fact that favourable conditions have been created at present to make the broad masses direct beneficiaries of their labour, leading participation is expected from intellectuals and professionals in different vocations to raise the standard of living of the people and support them in their endeavour for progress.

This was noted by Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogdereas, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, in a statement he delivered yesterday after presenting degrees, diplomas and prizes to this year's graduates of the Addis Ababa University.

Out of the total of 3,436 students who graduated this year, 1,623 received degrees and 1,813 diplomas. There were 1,401 degree and 1,082 diploma graduates in the Regular Education Programme, while there were 222 degree and 731 diploma graduates in the Extension Programme.

In the Post Graduate Programme, 53 received masterate degrees and eight graduated with certificates as medical specialists.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie stressed that the broad masses greatly count and heavily rely on the skills and capabilities of the educated section of society for the realisation of their aspirations. Comrade Fikre-Selassie pointed out that it was with the sacrifices borne by the working people and with the help of their limited economic means that the intellectuals in the country are made to attain the level of higher education. He said that the intellectuals on their part must prove worthy of their indebtedness to the society by rendering concrete contributions in the struggle for the construction of the new system in which the equality and progress of the masses are assured.

In connection with the responsibilities of institutions of higher learning, Comrade Fikre-Selassie said that apart from producing adequate specialised manpower, they should promote the country's development on the basis of suitable curricula attuned to objective conditions and practical field requirement.

In this regard, Comrade Fikre-Selassie said that institutions of higher learning have to expand the scope of their research activities based on their findings and data collected while carrying out the campaign in support of drought victims at the rehabilitation sites in the past.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie further emphasised that education has a crucial role to play in the realisation of the development objectives charted by the WPE.

He said that institutions of higher learning have to produce the required manpower for the implementation of the party's programme and for the building of the popular system in which common prosperity prevail. Although much has been achieved in this area so far, much more effort has to be exerted in the light of the heavy struggle that has to be waged for progress, said Comrade Fikre-Selassie.

The graduation ceremony was attended by members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE, members and alternate members of the CC of the WPE, other guests and the relatives of the graduates.

Earlier Comrade Dr. Abiy Kifle, President of the Addis Ababa University, highlighted in his statement the growing demand for skilled manpower which, he said, was accentuated by the developing trend towards greater implementation of development plans and projects. He said that to this end the Addis Ababa University must continue to expand and better organise itself in different fields, and added that numerous measures have been and continue to be taken to further strengthen the University.

Comrade Dr. Abiy said that measures have, for example, been taken so that more programmes would be prepared in major fields of study to lead to masterate degrees other than those presently in operation. The necessary study and effort is being made to give doctorate level education in certain new fields, said Comrade Dr. Abiy, adding that a doctorate degree programme in chemistry has been launched and is now in progress in the University.

Comrade Dr. Abiy explained the problem of shortage of professors and lecturers and the consequent adverse impact it has on the time allotted to research. He said that since this is bound to produce a negative influence on the quality of education as well as on the general construction activities of the country, appropriate measures are being taken to overcome the problem.

Comrade Dr. Abiy also emphasised the fact that the University, with the support of the Revolutionary Government and the co-operation of international bodies is taking steps to strengthen research and development by surmounting problems related to shortage of text-books and teaching materials and by improving the learning and teaching process in the University alongside the country's objective needs.

In addition, Comrade Dr. Abiy underscored the concrete contributions made by the University to improve the agricultural sector, which is the backbone of the economy, and the medical field of study to which due attention has been given.

In general, he said that the University is fulfilling its noble objectives of producing popular intellectuals by implementing accurate measures and undertaking the necessary efforts.

When Comrade Fikre-Selassie arrived at the Lidet Hall for the graduation ceremony accompanied by members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE, he was welcomed by Comrade Dr. Abiy Kifle and members of the University Senate.

SERTO ADER Commentary

Serto Ader, organ of the Central Committee of the WPE, urged in its editorial yesterday that intellectuals already deployed in various fields of endeavour and those preparing themselves for deployment should be aware of the fact that knowledge will be beneficial to the society at large only when translated into practice with the view to serve the interest of the broad masses.

Serto Ader said that in spite of the fact that the creation of an organized and conscious working people is decisive during a revolutionary process, the role played by professionals to mobilize, organize and politicize the organized masses must not be overlooked.

The party organ stated that it is difficult, if not impossible to build socialism without the active and full participation of the skilled manpower of a nation.

"In order to extricate itself permanently from its current problems, our country is expecting its educated children to become productive and successful in their creative work and calls for their revolutionary participation in every development venture at all times including their leisure hours," Serto Ader declared.

Recalling that the intellectuals of the nation in general had satisfactorily responded to the call of the Motherland, Serto Ader said that there is no gainsaying the fact that there are also some intellectuals who boast of their degrees and who think that much talk is better than action.

The paper reiterated that there are certain intellectuals also who consider that their completion of studies in a higher institution automatically qualifies them to live in the capital and that they are never obliged to go and serve in the rural areas of the country where more efforts for development are required.

Serto Ader urged that greater efforts for development endeavors in rural areas are expected of all intellectuals graduating from higher institutions of learning, since they constitute the stamina and fresh energy as well as the masters of better skills needed in these areas.

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CSO: 3400/622

HAILE-MARIAM VISITS IRON ORE DEPOSITS IN WOLLEGA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Nov 85 pp 1,3

[Text] The discovery in Wollega region of ample deposits of iron ore essential for the nation's agricultural and industrial development has just been disclosed.

The disclosure was made during the visit yesterday to Ghimbi province of Wollega region of Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of the WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, in company with Comrade Li Jong-Ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On arrival at the Bikilal Locality, Comrade Mengistu and the DPRK Vice-President were welcomed by Comrade Tekezeshewa Aytenfisu, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Mines and Energy Resources Development as well as by Ethiopian and Korean experts deployed in the exploration work.

Chart-supported explanations were given on the occasion on the country's geological and mining potential.

Detailed explanations were provided by Ethiopian and DPRK experts on the nature and extent of the iron ore deposit discovered in the area.

Comrade Mengistu said on the occasion that the discovery holds great possibilities for Revolutionary Ethiopia's future growth and development and heartily congratulated the Ethiopian and Korean comrades who made the exploration a success. He noted that mining exploration will continue throughout the country.

Comrade Li Jong-Ok said on his part that the party and government of the DPRK will make every effort to help Revolutionary Ethiopia's development endeavours in the mining and other industrial sectors to help enhance its construction drive by making use of its long experience in this area. He availed himself of the occasion to express his happiness over the discovery.

On arrival in Nekempte, Comrade Mengistu and Comrade Li Jong-Ok were welcomed by Comrade Nigussie Fanta, member of the CC of the WPE and first Secretary of the regional WPE Committee, other party members and thousands of the residents of the town.

Present during the visit were high-level Ethiopian and DPRK party and government officials.

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam Sunday visited areas with major development potential in Dolo province of Bale region and gave directives to development workers urging them to step up their effort to attain the desired objective.

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam and Comrade Li Jong-Ok were given warm and enthusiastic welcome by provincial party committee members and the local people during the visit.

On arrival in the Melmel River area, where 30,000 hectares of land have been identified as very suitable for development, Comrade Makonnen Maru, First Secretary of the provincial party committee, gave detailed explanations on the development potential of the river and on the areas socio-economic and political picture.

The provinces is naturally endowed and that part of it adjacent to the river is potentially suitable for cultivating cotton, oilseeds, coffee and other crops, according to a study just conducted. A similar study has been made on the possibility of harnessing the Shawe and yadot falls for electricity production, it was reported.

Comrade Makonnen also reported that other areas have been identified as being most suitable for breeding Borena cattle for both meat and milk production and that a feeder road has been built connecting Mena and Neghele in order to speed up development in the area.

On arrival in Bale earlier Saturday, Comrade Mengistu and Comrade Li Jong-Ok were welcomed by Comrade Gezahegn Workie, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the regional WPE Committee, WPE CC members and alternate members, and thousands of the local people.

Comrade Mengistu earlier visited state farm development activities and the Awash Two Hydro-Electric Power plant in Arasi region, in the afternoon he visited the Yekatit 25 Co-operative Institute (the first one of its kind in the country) and awarded certificates of legal recognition to five peasants producers' co-operatives. He was given an enthusiastic welcome there by Comrade Tekola Dejene, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Agriculture, Comrade Sileshi Mengesha, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the regional WPE Committee, and other party and government officials.

Comrade Sileshi gave explanations on the development situation in Arssi and said 45,300 hectares of land are being developed on state farms in the region and that the villagization programme is proving successful.

Comrade Sileshi also reported that formerly, impoverished peasants have been organized into producers' co-operatives in line with the Wabie Project and in accordance with the directive of the Revolutionary Leader.

These resettled peasants are now setting example to others, it was noted.

The gesture of Comrade Mengistu to award certificates of legal recognition to the peasant co-operatives creates unbounded joy in the area, Comrade Sileshi said.

The Revolutionary Leader noted on his part that he felt highly satisfied to see these former victims of feudal exploitation reach their present stage of self-sufficiency and productivity.

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam and Comrade Li Jong-Ok are specially assisted by the DPRK during the current tour visiting projects.

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CSO: 3400/622

HEALTH MINISTER REVIEWS 'SUCCESSFUL' TRIP

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Nov 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] Understanding has been reached with health authorities and institutions of four countries on ways of promoting joint co-operation that would enable Ethiopia to attain self-reliance in manpower training and health services in the coming ten years, said Comrade Dr Gizaw Tsehay, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Health.

Comrade Dr Gizaw made the statement yesterday at Bole International Airport after concluding his work visits to Yugoslavia, Canada, United States and Britain.

Comrade Dr Gizaw said that at the meeting of seven African and Asian health officials in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, he had explained to the officials the health activities in Revolutionary Ethiopia and the health services rendered at rehabilitation centres. He pointed out that he had exchanged views with them on matters related to the transfer of technology, the training of health workers and joint research endeavours.

Discussion was also held in Canada by Comrade Dr Gizaw with officials of McGill University on Ethiopia's post-graduate programme in the field of health training. Based on an understanding reached, the Government of Canada is to strengthen the post-graduate programme by sending teachers and is to allocate two million dollars for their salaries for the first two years, Comrade Dr Gizaw said.

Comrade Dr Gizaw further noted that he had held intensive discussions with heads of government and private institutions in Canada to facilitate transfer of technology for the full realisation of Ethiopia's objectives of preparing its own vaccines in accordance with the programme of the National Health Research Institute.

Valuable discussions were also conducted by Comrade Dr Gizaw with the John Hopkins University and other universities and health institutions in the United States as well as with health officials in Britain for future co-operation.

In general, Comrade Dr Gizaw said that the understanding he had reached during his working visits to the four countries had been very fruitful. He expressed confidence that it would contribute considerably to the future health activities in the country. (ENA)

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CSO: 3400/603

STATEMENT ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCE CENTER REFUTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Nov 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Melkam-Tesfa Beyene]

[Text] Comrade Dr Melaku Worede, Director of the Plant Genetic Resources Centre of Ethiopia (PGRCE) expressed his resentment over an "undermining statement" made by Mr Adyemi Frank Attere, concerning the activities of the Centre and carried by the Ethiopian Herald (November 7). The article, written by a certain Sam Gonza under a title "Genetic Resources Endangered," not only was reported erroneously but also unaccounted the globally acknowledged activities of the Centre, he said.

According to Comrade Dr Melaku, the Plant Genetic Resources Centre of Ethiopia represents one of the few organized centres in the world and is the only one of its kind in Africa. It spearheads genetic activities in the continent by handling a wide spectrum of plants covering all the industrial as well as medicinal plants. The Centre also offers in-service training for persons in the field who come from other parts of Africa.

This being the fact, Mr Attere made no mention of the role of the Ethiopian Gene Bank which he is very much aware of, Comrade Dr Melaku underlined. What is more, the Centre maintains the collection of more than 37,500 seed samples (mostly populations) over the last decade and representing 71 crop types, mostly of Ethiopian origin, he added. This is as opposed to what was incorrectly put by Mr Gonze as 11,000, he remarked. The Director also stated that many of these collections were repatriated from abroad. About 1,500 samples of indigenous Ethiopian wheat were, for instance, reintroduced from USA which reveals the capacity of the Centre, he added.

The Centre was established in 1976 after it was identified by international scientific community. Its major objectives include the collection, evaluation, documentation and study of crop germplasm in Ethiopia, East Africa as well as the adjacent regions; preserving germplasm and make it available to breeding programmes; as well as providing new germplasm to Ethiopia through exchange with other institutions, it was learnt.

The Centre has budgetary and administrative attachment with the Institute of Agricultural Research (IAR) and receives guidelines from PGRCE Council. The Centre has a storage capacity of more than 170,000 seed samples, for an indefinite time. It also maintains a field gene bank for coffee in Kaffa region of nearly 1,000 samples. The Centre is helping the nation in vigorously fighting the danger of drought, the Director concluded.

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CSO: 3400/603

WOGDERESS INAUGURATES JEJEBEN BRIDGE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Nov 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] Gambela (ENA)--Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Wednesday inaugurated the Jejeben Bridge built at a cost of over one million birr in Gambela town of Illubabor region.

The bridge constructed on the Jejeben River crossing Gambela town is 57 metres wide.

Present at the inaugural ceremony were members of the high-level team comprising National Drought Relief Committee sector co-ordinators and ministers led by Comrade Fikre-Selassie.

Also present were Comrade Simeon Galory, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Illubabor region, members of the regional WPE Committee, and representatives of government agencies and mass organizations.

Speaking at the ceremony, Comrade Tawlde Desta, manager of the project, pointed out that the bridge over the Jejeben River was constructed in accordance with the directive given by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of the WPE and Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces in order to alleviate transportation problems.

On arrival at Gambela town Wednesday, the high-level team of the National Drought Relief Committee led by Comrade Fikre-Selassie was welcomed by Comrade Simeon Galory and other party and government officials.

On departure from Kelem province of Wollega region, the team was seen off by Comrade Negussie Fanta, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Wollega region, and other party and government officials, as well as representatives of government departments and mass organizations.

In Wollega region, the high-level team visited the Keto rehabilitation village, the model houses built by settlers, crops and plantations, kindergartens, clinics, cultural halls, vegetables developed by settlers and other service facilities.

During the visit, Comrade Fikre-Selassie asked some of the settlers about their new life. They said that they were very happy with the new site because of its fertility and suitable climatic conditions.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie thanked the campaigners who have spared no efforts to help the settlers build a new life.

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CSO: 3400/603

BRIEFS

ARSSI PEASANTS' GAINS--Assela (ENA)--Executive Committee members of mass organizations and professional associations of the eight provinces of Tigray region Wednesday expressed great admiration for the activities and post-revolution gains of peasants' associations in Arssi region. The members made highly laudatory remarks following visits to a peasant producers' cooperative and a peasant service cooperative in Limu province. The visiting party said the tour has enabled them to gain valuable experience from the activities of the peasants' associations and the villagization programme under way in the region. The membership of the producers' cooperative has risen from a mere 5 to 292 during the last five years. The cooperative employs modern farm tools and deploys a tractor, it was explained during the visit. The service cooperative started with a capital of 13,260 but now has 533,928 birr. The visiting party also toured one of the agricultural development units under the Arssi Agricultural Development Project which grows various crops over 3,058 hectares of land. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Nov 85 p 1] /9317

PROJECT PRODUCTION--Asmara (ENA)--The Agricultural Development Project in Eritrea region produced 144 percent of its quota during the 1985 production year and plans to double its efforts for more results, according to its acting general manager. The Development Project under which the Elabered Agro-Industrial Unit, the Asmara Milk and Meat Processing Factory, the Sibergoma Agriculture Station are run, is making preparations for the coming production year. The Project collects milk, beef, canned tomato, wine and other products from the Elabered Agro-Industrial Unit to give satisfactory service to the people in the area. The Project distributes fodder to milk producers' co-operatives according to the amount of milk each produces. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Nov 85 p 1] /9317

KALU HOSPITAL--Dessie (ENA)--The 35-bed junior hospital in Kalu province of Wollo region became operational, built after it was renewed and through the financial support of the Government of Italy. The health station was elevated to a junior hospital level after it was renewed, equipped and staffed with qualified Ethiopian and Italian medical personnel. The internal facilities of the health station were yesterday inspected by Comrade Shimelis Alemu, member of the CC of the WPE and Chief Administrator of Wollo region, and Ambassador Olivero Rossi of Italy to Revolutionary Ethiopia. Comrade Shimelis said that the junior hospital could be of great

help to the local people and thanked the Government of Italy for the support. Ambassador Rossi on his part said that Italy would continue to assist Revolutionary Ethiopia in its medical and other development activities. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Nov 85 p 1] /9317

NEW TECHNOLOGY DISCUSSED--The fourth meeting of the inter-governmental committee of experts for science and technology development opened yesterday morning at Africa Hall. The five-day expert meeting will discuss about new technologies that would give Africa advantages for its development strategy. Speaking at the opening ceremony of the meeting, Mr Tchouta Moussa, Deputy Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) said that the exchange of technological information is essential for bridging the technological gap between and within countries and for strengthening technological capability in Africa. Cameroon is chairing the meeting while Senegal and Malawi serve as vice-chairman and Djibouti as rapporteur. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Nov 85 p 1] /9317

CONTROL COMMITTEES MEET--Assela (ENA)--The 59 basic Working People's Control Committees in Arssi region held seminars in their respective areas and discussed ways of further enhancing the participation of the working people in control activities. The seminars were attended by workers of government agencies and mass organization in the region. Reports on accomplishments of the committees were presented and exhibitions organized by them were displayed to the public. According to the regional Working People's Control Committee office, the 59 basic working people's control committees received nearly 2,000 tip-offs and complaints during the past year, 95 percent of which were decided upon and the remaining are pending investigation. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Nov 85 p 3] /9317

CATTLE BREEDING SCHEME--A four-day seminar aimed at further promoting artificial insemination of cattle-breeding scheme jointly carried out by the Revolutionary Ethiopia and Cuba was opened yesterday at Kaliti, south east of the capital. Briefings are given by experts on ways of further introducing the work of the national cattle-breeding centre, formulating a national policy about cattle-raising and organizing research in the field. It was noted at the opening of the seminar that notable measures could be taken to promote Ethiopia's endeavour in further enhancing the quality of its cattle. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Nov 85 p 3] /9317

GOJJAM PROJECTS--Debre Markos (ENA)--A number of development projects have recently been accomplished in Finote Selam town, Gojjam region, at a cost of 54,549 birr. The projects include a stadium and recreational centres for the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) and the Revolutionary Police in Kola Degadamot province. The projects were inaugurated by Comrade Zeleke Beyene, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Gojjam region. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Nov 85 p 3] /9317

NAZARETH CATTLE DEVELOPMENT--Nazareth (ENA)--A two-day seminar held at the central administrative regions' office for the development of beef cattle wound up here Sunday after assessing its performances last year and the plan charted for the current year. Experts from the Ethiopian Livestock Development Resources, the Meat Corporation, the Beef Cattle Development Centre, the Central Regions' Beef Cattle Development and Purchasing Office and the Cattle Reception and Fattening Centre participated in the meeting. Reports from various cattle-fattening and purchasing offices were submitted to the meeting. Briefings were also given to the participants on animal health care, accounting, sales and purchasing, data-gathering and other related topics. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Nov 85 p 5] /9317

ALEMAYA UNIVERSITY GRADUATES--Harar (ENA)--A total of 365 students graduated yesterday from the Alemaya Agricultural University here with degrees and diplomas. Seventeen of the graduates received masters degrees after following a post-graduate education and 131 received bachelor degrees after specialising in agricultural economics, agricultural engineering and animal science. The remaining graduated with diplomas after following evening courses at the University. Degrees and diplomas to the graduating batch were handed over by Comrade Kassaye Aragaw, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Hararghe region. In his statement at the ceremony, Comrade Kassaye urged the graduates to enhance the knowledge of the peasants in the country and thereby help them to increase their productivity. He expressed confidence that the experiences the graduates had gathered at the time when they were deployed at the rehabilitation sites in accordance with the programme of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE to withstand and ultimately overcome the drought, would facilitate the fulfilment of their future tasks. Earlier, Comrade Dr Mengistu Luluka, the Dean of the University, noted that significant work has been accomplished by the University to modernise the agriculture sector through research and development. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Nov 85 pp 1, 5] /9317

WHOLESALE TRADE OF GRAIN--A meeting organized by the Ministry of Domestic Trade to discuss the role of peasants in the implementation of a marketing model devised within the framework of the Ten-year Perspective Plan to socialize the wholesale trade of grain was held here yesterday at the assembly hall of the All Ethiopia Peasants' Association (AEPA). The meeting, attended by Comrade Abdela Sonessa, member of the CC of the WPE and Chairman of AEPA, and Comrade Mersha Wodajo, Minister of Domestic Trade, reviewed the wholesale trade of grain and the role of government bodies and mass organizations in translating the policy into deeds. The Agricultural Marketing Corporation on its part gave explanations on the preparation made for the purchase of grain during the current year and the contribution expected from producers and exchange of views were made with the AEPA executive bodies. Addressing the meeting Comrade Mersha underlined the part to be played by producers and stressed the need for exerting co-ordinated effort. Comrade Debela Gutema, General Manager of the Agricultural Marketing Corporation explained to the meeting the activities of the Corporation. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Nov 85 p 1] /9317

MENDEFERA WATER RESERVOIRS--Asmara (ENA)--Three water reservoirs with over 2,000,000 cubic metres capacity were inaugurated Tuesday in the town of Mendefera, in Seraye province of Eritrea region. The reservoirs were constructed jointly by the regional Peasants Organizing and Agricultural Development Agency and the branch office of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission through food-for-work programme, and will help irrigate upwards of 200 hectares. The facilities were inaugurated by Comrade Tefera Wonde, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Eritrea region, Comrade Eshetu Muhe, Vice-Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture, and Comrade Yishak Tsegaye, Deputy Administrator of the region. Comrade Tefera said that the initiatives of the inhabitants of Mendefera district to withstand the catastrophic effects of drought through self-help schemes would greatly strengthen development activities. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Nov 85 p 1] /9317

LITERACY IN GOJJAM--Debre Markos (ENA)--A total of 1,186,310 adults in Gojjam region were freed from illiteracy during the period extending from the first to the 12th rounds of the literacy campaign. Reports indicate that out of the total freed from illiteracy, 521,584 are women. The figure is lesser than the male literate population for the period by 143,152. More adults have also become literate during the 13th round of the literacy campaign. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Nov 85 p 1] /9317

AGRICULTURE GRADUATES--Awassa (ENA)--A total of 363 students from the Awassa Junior Agricultural College trained in five different agricultural fields in regular and summer programmes graduated here yesterday with diploma. Out of the total, 40 were trained in agricultural engineering, 118 in animal science, 31 in home-economics, 148 in botany and 26 in farming. Diplomas to the graduates were presented by Comrade Ayalew Kebede, member of the CC of the WPE and Head of the WPE Ideological Committee of Sidamo region, at a ceremony held at the assembly hall of the College. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Ayalew noted the contributions of teachers of the College in producing trained manpower and urged the graduates to work hard and familiarize the peasant farmers with improved agricultural practices. Comrade Dr Geremew Haile, Dean of the College, on his part elaborated on the praiseworthy activities of the students in the College in rehabilitating drought victims during their services at the rehabilitation sites. Present at the ceremony were members and alternate members of the CC of the WPE, regional WPE Committee members and representatives of government agencies and mass organizations. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Nov 85 p 1] /9317

ERITREA REGION ASSOCIATION--Asmara (ENA)--The Unity and Patriots' Association office building of Eritrea region, which was neglected during the period of the feudo-bourgeois regime, was opened last Thursday after being renovated at a cost of 27,000 birr. Opening the building, Comrade Teferra Wonde, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Eritrea region, said that the patriots in Eritrea region are among the many Ethiopian patriots who are always remembered in history for defeating invaders and expansionists. He said that much as there were patriots in the region who repulsed foreign invaders, there are also socialist patriots who

have struggled for the success of the revolution by standing alongside the revolutionary army. The new office will enable the members of the Association to renew their struggle and become exemplary for the new generation, Comrade Teferra said. Comrade Fishaye Hagos, Secretary General of the Association, made a statement outlining the struggle waged by the patriots of the region for the freedom and unity of Ethiopia and the historical struggle of the Association. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Nov 85 p 1] /9317

MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS GRADUATE--Gondar (ENA)--A total of 104 doctors and nurses were graduated Thursday with degrees and diplomas from the Gondar Medical College. Of the total 63 received doctorate degrees upon a completion of a six-year course and the remaining were nurses who received diplomas on completion of a three-year course. The degrees and diplomas to the graduating batches were presented by Comrade Melaku Tefera, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Gondar region at ceremony held at the assembly hall of the College. Comrade Melaku reminded the graduating batch of their responsibility in exercising the concepts of basic health care and in implementing the promotion of programme of the party. Comrade Dr Malede Maru, Dean of the college, earlier noted the praiseworthy activities made by the workers, teachers and students of the college at the Metekel rehabilitation centre. He also noted that the college community has planted over 30 thousand tree-seedlings in their compound. Present at the graduating ceremony were Comrade Maj General Abebe Gebreyes, member of the CC of the WPE, in charge of the North Western Sector Command and the Administration of Gondar region, members of the WPE, and Comrade Abiy Kifle, President of the Addis Ababa University. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Nov 85 p 1] /9317

PRIZES FOR ARMED FORCES--Harar (ENA)--Prizes and certificates were presented here yesterday to members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces who had followed a long-term officers' course and acquired adequate knowledge in military science in friendly socialist countries. During their training the officers were armed to shoulder the heavy responsibility entrusted to them in defending the well being of the people and territorial integrity of the country. Those among the participants of the course who excelled in education, discipline as well as in political awareness were awarded with special prizes. Prizes and certificates were presented by Comrade Brig Gen Addis Agilachew, Head of the Intelligence and Security Department of the Ground Forces. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Nov 85 p 1] /9317

AIR FORCE CADETS--Debre Zeit (ENA)--Cadets trainees of Revolutionary Ethiopia Air Force who had followed regular, technical and administrative courses within the air force and its training schools yesterday received diplomas, flight pins and certificates upon completion of their courses. The diplomas, flight pins and certificates were awarded by Comrade Major General Fanta Belay, member of the CC of the WPE and Commander of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Air Force, at a ceremony held within the air force compound. Course participants who excelled in creativity, industriousness and other disciplines received prizes at the ceremony. The course participants include doctors and

other officers who followed the different categories of courses. Comrade Major General Fanta stressed in his statement the achievements of the air force in the field of training and in preparing qualified staff in different areas. Comrade Major General Fanta reminded the graduating batch to exert unstinted effort in their task of defending the Revolutionary Motherland and to contribute to the building of the People's Republic of Ethiopia in line with the directives of the WPE and the Revolutionary Government. Earlier, the commandant of the Air Force training centre reviewed the type of training given to the participants. Present at the graduation ceremony were members of the CC of the WPE, senior officers and other guests. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Nov 85 pp 1, 5] /9317

REGION DEVELOPED--Adi Tekelezan (ENA)--Offices, an assembly hall and other facilities built for the district's administration and peasants service cooperative of Northern Hamassien district, Eritrea region at a cost of 200,000 birr became operational yesterday. The facilities, which include eight offices, an assembly hall, a store and a cooperative shop, were built through the major financial contribution of the government and the peasants' service cooperative. Meanwhile, a dam constructed through the food for work programme on the outskirts of Adi Tekelezan town was inaugurated. The facilities were inaugurated by Comrade Tefera Wonde, member of the CC of the WPE, First Secretary of the regional WPE Committee and Chairman of the Development Committee, who also handed out prizes and certificates to individuals and organizations who made a great contribution to the success of the development work. Comrade Tefera said that the measures being taken to expedite development work to improve the living conditions of the people of the region is gaining momentum. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Nov 85 p 1] /9317

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING WORKSHOP--A day-long workshop was conducted here yesterday to coordinate the chemical engineering study programme of the Faculty of Technology of the Addis Ababa University (AAU) with the needs of the country. The workshop, which was opened by Comrade Dr. Bekure Wolde-Semayat, Chief of the Academic Programme of the Addis Ababa University, was attended by practising engineers and employer organizations to orient them with the development and shaping of the faculty's curricula. Comrade Dr. Bekure said that in designing the curricula attempt has been made to make them relevant and responsive to the needs of the country. Speaking on his part Comrade Dr. Negussie Tebeje, Dean of the Faculty of Technology, recalled that similar workshops had been conducted previously to make the professionals trained at the faculty meet the requirements of the employer organizations. The participants exchanged views on the new programme of the faculty and also visited the laboratories of the chemical engineering department. The discussion centered on the proposed five-year programme of study in chemical engineering. Up to now, the Faculty of Technology has given degrees and diplomas in civil, Mechanical, electrical and architectural engineering as well as diplomas in building technology and water development. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Dec 85 p 1] /12828

DPRK DELEGATION--AWASSA--The Korean delegation headed by Comrade Dr. Li Zong, Vice-Minister for Agriculture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Sunday visited the Awassa agricultural research centre and observed its activities for increased productivity. Comrade Li Zong and his colleagues, accompanied by Comrade Ambisa Wakayo, Vice-Minister in the Ministry of State Farms Development, and Comrade Gizaw Nigussie, Vice-Minister of the Livestock and Fishery Resources Development in the Ministry of Agriculture, were briefed on the studies made on maize, sunflower, soybeans as well as soil and horticulture conservation and development as well as on the results obtained in this area. The centre, in collaboration with the ministries of agriculture and State Farms Development, has made it possible to use selected seeds of sunflower over 1,000 hectares of land without using fertilizers which would have cost much money, according to the general manager. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Nov 85 p 1] /12828

ZONE 5 FACTORY PRODUCTIVITY--The productivity of factories and production enterprises within Zone Five was described to be encouraging at a meeting held here yesterday. The meeting assessed the production successes and drawbacks of 18 production and service enterprises within the Zone during the production year of 1984-85. Of the 18 enterprises assessed at the meeting, the productivity of the Public Transport Corporation, the Ethiopian Pharmaceuticals and Medical Supplies Corporation and that of the Printing Press was particularly cited as being very encouraging. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Asfa Wossen Wodajeneh, First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Zone Five, urged the participants to stamp out wastefulness and corrupt practices and thereby help to build the national economy. Comrade Yihun Alemesged, Head of Ideological Affairs of the WPE Committee of Zone Five, said on his part that the aim of the meeting was to lay down a strong basis for the ongoing national economic construction and to strengthen the leadership of the WPE in the affairs of the enterprises. The meeting was held at the assembly hall of the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Supplies Corporation. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Dec 85 p 1] /12828

HORO GUDRU PLAN IMPLEMENTATION--SHAMBU--Activities to implement the ten-year socio-economic development plan and the villagization scheme in Horo Gudru province of Wollega region are registering encouraging results, it was explained to a visiting team of the regional drought relief committee recently. During a tour of inspection of four peasants producers' cooperatives, the team was informed that from the seven cooperatives which have already attained legal recognition 548 peasants along with their 2,900 family members have been regrouped and that construction work on public facilities including offices, a nursery school and an assembly hall is well under way. The team, headed by Comrade Nigusse Fanta, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Wollega region, was briefed on the overall activities of the peasants producers' cooperatives by Comrade Benti Itano, First Secretary of the WPE Committee of the province. Efforts of drought victims being rehabilitated in the province, for self-sustainability was also reported as exemplary and encouraging. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Nov 85 p 1] /12828

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH--ASSELA--A five-day national seminar of officials and experts of the Ministry of Agriculture began discussing here Saturday the relationship between improved agriculture and modern agricultural research and tools and ways of expediting the villagization scheme worked out to regroup the peasants. Taking part in the seminar are over 270 comrades including the four vice-ministers of the Ministry, zonal and department heads as well as other concerned officials from the Ministry. Opening the seminar, Comrade Tekola Dejene, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Agriculture, urged the participants to seek swift solutions to prevailing problems and to create situations conducive for accelerated development activities in view of the enormous responsibility entrusted to the Ministry. Comrade Tegegne Desta, coordinator of the Ministry's zonal agricultural development offices, earlier spoke about the objective of the seminar. In the course of the session the meeting will take up topics such as the stage of development of cooperatives, forestry and wild life conservation, water and soil conservation and development, irrigated agriculture, expansion of modern agricultural techniques and the villagization programme. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Nov 85 p 1] /12828

INTER-URBAN BUSES PURCHASED--Fifty inter-urban Mercedes buses purchased by the General Ethiopian Transport Organization at a cost of 8.5 million birr arrived here Monday. The 62 seat buses, made on a special order, are reported to be powerful, fast and comfortable with air cooling and heating systems and to save 20 per cent of oil consumption compared to previous models. Four pickups, two medium sized buses for transporting technicians and spare parts also arrived with the buses. The buses, which have the capacity of transporting 1,013,000 passengers a year are soon to begin operation, it was reported. The buses, purchased to implement the programme worked out for the first two-years of the Ten-year Perspective Plan, will bring the number of rural buses to 507, according to Comrade Tesfaye Shenkut, acting deputy general manager of the public transport sector. Four people were sent to the factory where the buses were bought for extensive training in the handling of the machines. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Nov 85 p 1] /12828

CSO: 3400/622

BRIEFS

BAUXITE OUTPUT; MACHINERY FROM UK--Ghana's production of bauxite has increased from last year's output of 44,000 tons to 124,000 tons this year. The acting mines manager of the Ghana bauxite company, Mr E. K. Biney, disclosed this at Awaso in the western region. He attributed the increase in production to the rehabilitation work on the railway from Awaso to Takoradi, which is now in its second phase. Mr Biney said the company depends solely on the Ghana Railway Corp to haul its products to the Takoradi harbor. The amount of bauxite the corporation is capable of carting, therefore, determines the production level of the company. He said the company, with its present old machinery, is capable of producing 300,000 tons of bauxite a year. Mr Biney said the company is expecting new machinery from Britain next year. He said this would enable the company to increase its output to half a million tons a year. /Text/
/Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Dec 85 AB/ 12228

CATHOLIC STANDARD'S REGISTRATION REVOKED--The Ministry of Information has with immediate effect revoked the registration of the CATHOLIC STANDARD. In a statement today, it explained that for some time now, the CATHOLIC STANDARD has been writing in a manner that clearly jeopardizes the national interest. The ministry notes that at a time when all efforts are being made to concentrate attention on national recovery and unity, the STANDARD, on the contrary, has shown itself to be most unpatriotic, and determined to use its pages to undermine that noble course. The ministry is of the view that the STANDARD, which is owned by a religious body, should preach truth and love, and urge the country to strive for economic development as a condition for saving souls, rather than undermine the people's confidence in themselves and in their future. The ministry has shown tolerance in the face of possible misinterpretation of any action as an attempt to prevent criticism. The statement said after serious consideration of the issue, however, the ministry has decided to take this decisive step to halt the campaign of slander and misinformation, and the deliberate and mischievous activities of the STANDARD and certain individuals using it as a religious pulpit to cover their political intentions. The ministry repeated that there is respect for religious freedom. /Text/ /Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 13 Dec 85 AB/ 12228

AL-QADHDHAFI SECURITY GUARDS--The PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC says a number of telephone calls as well as remarks in the country indicate that some Ghanaians were displeased by the large number of, and behavior of Libyan security personnel which accompanied brother al-Qadhdhafi on his recent visit to Ghana.

Although the paper agrees on this point, it is of the view that the matter should be allowed to rest so that those who seek to undermine Ghana-Libya relations would not get the opportunity to start another anti-Libyan misinformation. The GRAPHIC explains that when heads of state travel, they are allowed by internationally accepted protocol to have their own bodyguards with them. There is therefore nothing wrong with brother al-Qadhdhafi coming with his own security personnel. Secondly, the Libyans might have been anxious to protect their leader since there have been many plots to assassinate him. The GRAPHIC, however, hopes that the trust existing between Ghana and Libya would ensure that brother al-Qadhdhafi would feel as much at home in Ghana as he does in Libya so that he would not need to have a large security personnel to accompany him on future visits. /Text/ /Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Dec 85 AB/ 12228

U.S. CONSIDERATION OF AID--While reports indicate that the United States administration is considering whether or not to cut its aid to Ghana, the PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC thinks it is high time for Ghanaians to consider carefully and critically the whole question of aid to Ghana during the early period of the revolution. But as time went on and the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] earned the respect of more and more countries and institutions for its ability to tackle the problems confronting it, the U.S. had little option but to resume aid if only to save face and avoid being the odd-man-out. The GRAPHIC observes that at present, U.S. aid constitutes only a small fraction of the total which Ghana is receiving. And if that country thinks that Ghanaians are so dependent that they are prepared to lose their dignity, then she is wrong. The paper reminds the United States that Ghanaians do not regard aid as gifts handed out with a pat on the head for good boys and girls to tow someone else's line only to be snatched away if they are disobedient. It says aid should be assistance from those we respect and who respect us, to enable us to free ourselves from dependence on further aid. But when aid becomes the tool for manipulation, then dependence upon it is a disease as dangerous as AIDS. [From the Press Review] [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 4 Dec 85 AB] /8918

SHOPOWNERS REPORT TO IMMIGRATION OFFICE--All foreign nationals operating supermarkets as well as proprietors of shops selling foreign goods, general goods and provisions are to report at the headquarters of the Immigration Office in Accra between today and the 13th of this month with their passports and any other relevant documents covering their operations for inspection. A statement issued by the Ministry of the Interior today says they are also to collect within the same period, immigrant quota forms at the ministry for completion and return not later than the 20th of this month. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Dec 85 AB] /8918

CSO: 3400/605

SMALL PROJECTS IN STRUGGLE AGAINST HUNGER

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 85 p 3

/Text/ Increasing production through the more intensive use of available resources to improve the per hectare yield was the objective of a major effort being made in the country to overcome the difficulties deriving from the serious food crisis. Some provinces continue to face dramatic situations as a result of the prolonged drought and also due to the criminal action of the armed bandits. The implementation of programs involving small development projects therefore is an alternative in the struggle that is going on today against hunger and for food self-sufficiency. An intensive effort is in progress in the provinces of Tete, Inhambane, and Gaza to increase the food output.

It is true that the consecutive 4 years of prolonged drought, the criminal action of the armed bandits, and the serious shortage of foreign exchange for the purpose of importing a variety of goods, among other factors, very seriously damaged the effort to increase food output. At this time, the provinces of Tete, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, and Sofala continue to experience alarming situations due to the effects of the prolonged drought.

In the province of Tete, the local authorities are gradually providing support for the agricultural programs and the small farmers in an effort to step up the fight against hunger. A short time ago, the department of natural disaster prevention and control gave an amount of at least 2.5 million meticals to the agricultural machinery operator and mechanics school to carry out a combined program involving the areas of agricultural production and small animal raising.

Parallel to this, the peasants in the private, family, cooperative, and state sectors have already started planting for the 1985-1986 agricultural season and the executive council of the city of Tete, which is involved in planning this season, will take responsibility for the equitable distribution of farm land so that each family will have at least an area of 2 hectares. Many peasants in the district of Matundo already have their cultivation land.

In the context of the fight against hunger, the Nhartanda Valley in the province of Tete, plays a preponderant role and the cooperative movement under this

project keeps growing all the time. According to information received, plans concerning this region call for working about 4 hectares within a short time and if the yield of this area is properly used, then the production of vegetables can help reduce the food shortage which is still very serious in that part of the country.

In the province of Inhambane, a Mozambican region which also continues to suffer from the effects of the prolonged drought, the increase in production and the strengthening of the economic foundation of the small agricultural producers, including the organization of agricultural-livestock associations and cooperatives, constituted the basis for the implementation of the small-projects programs as part of an approach that also calls for pushing rural development strategies.

The provincial cotton enterprise, for example, is at this time busy carrying out some rather interesting projects, both in Inhamussua and in Inhassune as a way of promoting the development of agriculture and animal husbandry; this also means that food production will be increased significantly.

In the district of Inharrime, also in Inhambane, small projects are gaining new impetus in an effort to make the region self-sufficient. The Inhacoongo seed growing center located in that district expects to have an area of at least 50 hectares for the production of peanut, cotton, and corn seeds. It is also probable that it will start the production of castor-oil plant seeds and "galamaluco" seeds; these products are considered important in the effort to increase exports.

The EEC announced that it intends to grant financing for the execution of an artisan fishing development project to be carried out in some regions located in the northern part of the province of Inhambane, particularly in Vilanculo and in Inhassoro; these are areas with a high fishing potential.

Inhassoro, as a matter of fact, is one of the potential fishing centers of the province of Inhambane and this activity, which is considered traditional in that region, has displayed growing dynamism in recent times. It is believed that the implementation of that project, which is to be financed by the EEC, will lead to an increase in fishing operations, both in Inhassoro and Vilanculo.

In the province of Gaza, another region likewise hit by the effects of the prolonged drought in a rather alarming fashion, food production is a constant part of the efforts being made by the provincial government. More than 1,000 wind-mills for the irrigation of land in the family and cooperative sectors have already been erected in the districts of Xai-Xai and Chibuto as part of a program of cooperation with the Kingdom of Holland.

Considerable efforts continue to be made in that region to increase food production so as to reduce the serious shortages deriving from the situation of starvation. Major results have already been achieved in the district of Chibuto in the rice, millet, and vegetable harvests. In Manjacaze, the peanut product outlook likewise seems very encouraging, particularly in the regions of Chidenguele and Cucuine. Planting for the 1985-1986 agricultural season was started in this district and production equipment and seeds have already been distributed to the peasants.

GAZA INCREASES SMALL PROJECTS TO AUGMENT FOOD SUPPLY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Nov 85 p 3

/Text/ During this year's first half, party organizations in Gaza made a major effort to mobilize the workers and the peasants to promote their commitment to the development of small projects. These efforts resulted in the production of large quantities of various products, particularly rice and vegetables, in spite of the losses suffered due to the destruction of various crops by the rat plague. This was stated in the final summary of the transactions of the sixth meeting of the provincial committee recently held in that part of the country.

The meeting, held under the guidance of First Secretary Aurelio Manave, was attended by members of that body and by invited guests from various social-economic sectors of this province.

Addressing itself to the degree of development of small projects in the province of Gaza, the sixth meeting of the provincial committee concluded that this movement has taken root due to the fact that the people have become aware that this is decisive in putting an end to hunger.

Among the efforts in progress as part of this movement we must single out the manufacture of work tools, the construction of irrigation facilities and the opening of drainage ditches in the small pocket projects of Chilembene, Chalucane, Chiduachine, Chate, and Lionda, in the district of Chokwe.

These and many other small projects--which however are very important in the economic life of the province--were recently helped by the government with motorized pumps, tractors, and carts donated to the country by private North American farmers.

On this occasion it was announced that, as part of the small projects, minor water-power facilities are being put up in all of the districts of this province; here we must mention the work done on small projects in the communal villages of 7 April, Eduardo Mondlane, OJM /Mozambique Youth Organization/, Xwale, Ligaguene, and Manhica, in the districts of Guija, Chibuto, Bilene, Manjacaze and Massingir, respectively.

As was reported on this occasion, in the city of Xai-Xai we must particularly mention the work done to clean and restore the irrigation facilities and drainage ditches in the land sections of Inhamissa and Sontuene, covering an area of about 815 and 414 hectares, respectively. Identical work is being done in the communal villages of Chicumbane, The Voice of FRELIMO, and Julius Nyerere.

It was emphasized that the small projects movement in the province of Gaza was continued with particular dynamism during the festivities connected with the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of national independence. On this occasion, workers and peasants in almost all districts did renovation or production work utilizing local material, surplus parts, and work tools; they restored miscellaneous agricultural equipment which had been standing idle for quite some time.

Small Ceramics Industries

As part of the small industrial projects development effort, the meeting was told that the establishment of ceramics plants and brick factories, for the production of construction material and for domestic use, is being promoted in all districts.

As if to prove this statement, an experimental lime plant is being operated in the district of Xai-Xai, in the area of Gutsuine, for example; the output is used by the local population in liming its houses. Sections of the construction and water supply department in this province are already drafting a specific program which calls for the improvement of the extraction and application process of this valuable material.

The Gaza provincial committee met for its sixth session and welcomed the fact that the development of the small industrial projects in the province has contributed considerably to the immediate solution of some of the problems with which the local population has been struggling in an effort to build their own homes. It suffices to say that there are small ceramics projects, which produce bricks, in almost all districts of this province.

Projects in the communal villages of Hokwe and Mozambican Heroes, in the district of Chokwe, are cited as examples of some ceramics plants that produce bricks.

Production Process and Difficulties

In two communal villages, the donkey plays a decisive role in hauling clay which is then transported to the final brick factory. Both the production machinery and the kilns for brick-burning were made locally.

The villagers of the two rural communities are working with the support of two technicians from the Ministry of Construction and Water who are familiar with brick production.

The officials who participated in the sixth meeting of the Gaza provincial committee among other things discussed some difficulties with which the small industrial ceramics units are struggling. This has to do with the lack of adequate means for transporting clay and wood which are to be found in areas far from the production sites

In view of this situation, the sixth meeting of the Gaza provincial committee recommended to that body's secretariat that effective control be established over the use of the scant means of transportation which the province has.

5058

CSO: 3442/44

MOZAMBIQUE

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF UNICEF VISITS INHAMBANE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Nov 85 p 3

/Article by Margarida Guitunga, of AIM /MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY/:
"Indications of great interest in children"

/Text/ In less than an hour we crossed the Indian Ocean, flying in an executive jet which took us from Maputo to Inhambane. The most outstanding terrain feature during the last few minutes of our flight consisted of the palm tree plantations against the background of the white sand and some inlets.

Rolling out on the runway, we spotted the Inhambane air terminal building half-way across, all decked out in flags--this was also in connection with the health conference--and a colorful entrance.

Under a blistering sun, a group of children, holding multicolored flowers, flanked Provincial Governor Pascoal Zandamela and other local leaders as they waited for UNICEF Executive Director James Grant and his party.

James Grant and his special assistant, James Tintzman, as well as Marta Mauras, the UNICEF representative in Mozambique, were accompanied by Vice Health Minister Fernando Vaz who had also welcomed them in Manica.

In the city, Health Minister Pascoal Mocumbi awaited the visitor in Provincial Government House where a brief meeting was held after the welcoming ceremonies.

The main points during the briefing were the problems of hunger, drought, and the war, as well as economic activities in the province. But the main reason for James Grant's visit to Mozambique was the situation of the children, an aspect that was stressed at this meeting. The UNICEF executive director was briefed on the fact that there are more than 1,130 orphaned children in the province.

These children--some of whom James Grant was to visit on that same day at the Muele center--had been orphaned due to hunger and especially due to armed banditry.

Some of the children have been gathered in orphanages, while others live with family members or were adopted, as James Grant was also told during the briefing.

In spite of the interest aroused by the meeting, it was necessary to interrupt it because the main segment of the party's trip was yet to begin. The UNICEF executive director's agenda included a visit to the vaccination center in the district of Jangamo, about 60 kilometers from the city. This program is sponsored by UNICEF.

The party left the city shortly before lunch in a convoy of "Land Rovers" and "Land Cruisers," heading for Jangamo, a town in Ravene.

Until last year, it was not a normal thing for the local citizens to see a convoy of this kind on the national highway, heading South.

Before long, one of the travelers began to point out the places which had been the scene of traumatic events during the times of banditry.

"John traveled in this truck. He was a government driver and he was murdered on the eve of the Congress. He had been issued the proper documentation by the province for this trip," we were told by our source as we passed and IFA /East German Industrial Association for Motor Vehicle Construction/ truck which was burned almost completely and which was still visible in the ditch of the road that was to take us to Ravene.

The vast panorama of our route was specifically made up of cashew trees and coconut trees. The scarcity of flowers in these cashew plantations--in a place where the children of the area would normally be having fun, nibbling those nuts right off the branch--is a clear indication of the effects of the drought which has been ravaging the area for more than 3 years.

Looking at this vast sandy expanse of land, we were also struck by some rather rachitic and scattered mango trees, as well as cassava and peanut plantations.

The desperate effort made by the people, who do not want to depend on emergency aid, was quite evident.

In addition, it is still doubtful that those flowers might some day still the thirst of the children if we realize that, even without rainfall, the cyclones come punctually at the end of each year in the coastal areas.

We continued our trip.

Further on, under the intense midday sun, a sea of people sporadically come out of their hiding places, running along the street.

"We are in Nhaduga," our companion in the "Land Cruiser" told us. There was no lack of rhythmic chanting, ovations, and dances with the proper drumbeat at that moment.

We were an hour behind schedule but we had to stop.

The people suddenly approached the visitors, offering bananas to the executive director and followed the party as we continued on.

Returning to the highway, we frequently saw people who, taken by surprise under their umbrellas, would rise to welcome us sincerely.

"This shows that the security situation is considerably better," another traveler told us. A year ago, as a matter of fact, it was not a normal thing to see people in the ditch along the highway, not even in groups.

Our travelling companion explained to us that the local village, to which we were going, had sprung up due to the war.

As we entered Lindela, the natural environment looked different to us. Here the mango and cashew trees are relatively heavily laden and the fields looked to us to be full of growing plants with a healthy green color; it had rained a week ago.

At the townhall of the town of Cuambane, we once again saw clusters of people, likewise in a festive mood. The party's vehicles had to turn off the road a few yards away from this public gathering.

We did not find out why the people had gathered here. Even so, the strongest tried to follow the party, cheering us and waving bunches of forest flowers at us. It was not easy to understand how so many people could gather in this place. A UNICEF official commented: "Who is at the vaccination centers if all women are here?".

As I said, nobody knew the reason behind our having to turn off the road; we had to drive along a curve after crossing the highway. There was a short pause and we found ourselves between some improvised housing units.

This was a village in which people who had been rescued from the armed bandits had been gathered, in front of the Cumbane maternity facility. All of this was observed by the UNICEF executive director.

Our "Land Cruiser" got stuck in the sand. The driver got out and it became quite logical for us to take the initiative and help him push the vehicle. Fortunately, however, the driver got us out quickly and we continued the trip without problems.

"Coconuts," exclaimed James Grant's assistant, who was the lead man in our car.

We had run into an improvised coconut sales stand. We were quite happy because, along the entire trip, the travelers had a chance to buy something only in Ravene. This is not normal in that district since this is a very rich area, particularly in fruits. But the signs of hunger still persist.

Two military vehicles signalled us to the effect that we had arrived at our destination.

There are three houses at the health center, the last and main leg of our journey; the houses were made of wattle-and-daub walls and were surrounded by cashew trees. A celebration was in progress.

Under three big umbrellas, mothers with children holding on to their necks, standing or sitting, were waiting their turn for vaccination; registration was in progress under another umbrella while, a little further away, other people, mostly men, were doing a song-and-dance routine. "When there are vaccinations, the people celebrate," a health official explained.

James Grant first of all took note of the general environment. He approached the place where children are vaccinated against polio, he shook the bottles containing the vaccines, he read the labels, and watched a vaccination. Then he asked:

"How many times is each syringe used?" The answer came quickly and logically: "We try to use each one only once, Director."

Next, Grant headed for the place where vaccinations are given against measles; after that came the section for tetanus vaccination, and so forth and so on.

The work did not stop even under the observation of the men who are concerned with the health of our children. The dancing continued while an official in rented clothing would call the mothers in turn.

Grant appeared to be moved and took some photos. As if he had forgotten, he once again asked the health official under another umbrella: "How many times do you use each syringe?"

In this way, he tried to get information also on the way in which the needles are sterilized. To make absolutely sure, he asked to be taken to the station's pharmacy.

The pharmacy is also in a clean mud hut with four partitions. Inside there is a modest cabinet containing medications, ampoules, and needles.

"What is the difference between this drive and the usual drives?" James Grant asked the man in charge of the center.

He was told that the available volume of vaccines, petroleum for the freezers, transportation, and food, among other products supplied through UNICEF, led to an increase in the area covered, as the official explained. This means that only a part of the population had been covered until August.

The official furthermore explained upon the director's request, that, when this type of vaccination is given, the people are alerted door-to-door by a leader who is appointed for ten families.

Another sector that aroused the visitor's interest was the maternity ward. Under conditions identical to those at other houses at this station, the maternity ward had only four beds and a traditional midwife. It was opened last September and has already served 25 women in labor without any dead, James Grant discovered.

When he asked to see the midwife, he was introduced to a barefoot woman wearing a black poncho over a blue blouse.

Dr Cassamo explained that she assisted in the 25 births and, since she had not gone to school, the center director keeps all the records.

James Grant smiled in an effort to thank the woman for the way she had helped the children and, without saying a word, he crossed the fingers of both hands and bowed slightly.

We could not imagine that James Grant, under this intensive heat of a busy morning, could still inspect the latrines a few yards away from the center. But he did so.

James Grant, who is 63 years old, quickly walked to the latrines, inspecting not only those at the center but also those in the homes. They were lined up along a straight line and they were somewhat removed from the facility for reasons of hygiene, as Dr Cassamo explained further.

"This is an indication of profound interest in children," the UNICEF representative commented.

This statement was made in response to a newspaperman who had said softly--without realizing that Marta Murras could hear him--that "this is not a visit; it is an inspection."

In the shadow of a shed, the delegation joined the people who were patiently waiting for the party in order to have a conversation with the members.

"Down with disease." "Down, down, down." That was the response from the local population headed by a village chief.

Minister Pascoal Mocumbi, who accompanied James Grant to Ravene together with Governor Pascoal Zandamela, had been in this town already in April.

During that meeting, the people had pledged to build the health center by last August. The leader was therefore happy to see that the center was now operational.

The executive director's party was introduced next. The translation given for the name of the party, made up of the director, the health minister, and the provincial governor was sivango.

Sivango is a term normally used to designate the human structure in Bitonga language.

Wherever we went, the message given by James Grant was brief and its essence was this: The involvement of the community in the child's immunization to prevent more deaths over the next 5 years.

A group of women were anxiously waiting for Grant to stop passing his message on so that they could interrupt him, singing and dancing. The UNICEF executive director did not hesitate to join that group of women, clapping his hands and taking some timid steps.

Some people brought bunches of bananas, a straw basket, a clay pot, and a bag of coconuts to be offered "to the man who is concerned with our children."

The starting of the vehicle engines marked the end of the visit to the town of Ravene, as we returned to the city and left the festive dancing behind. But the vaccinations continue.

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CS0: 3442/66

LABOR SECRETARIAT PUBLISHES TEXT ON WORKER EVALUATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Nov 85 p 3

/Text/ The text published below was received from the Secretariat of State for Labor. In a note forwarded together with the text, requesting its publication, the Secretariat of State for Labor says:

"In view of reports published on various occasions in connection with the concern of citizens regarding the matter of evaluations and wages, the Secretariat of State for Labor proposes to clarify some of the aspects of labor legislation on this topic. We would like to include our article in the context of the questions raised by the younger generation on the topic of work."

Here is the text:

Evaluations on the job constitute an important aspect of the organization of the workplace, thus greatly contributing to an increase in labor productivity and an improvement in the living conditions of the workers.

Decree Law 4/80 established the methods for the evaluation of workers through the evaluation commissions created in the workplaces. But some evaluation commissions still employ work methods that are entirely too bureaucratic and outdated and this sometimes results in failure to comply with the standards that govern the process of evaluations in the hiring and promotion of workers.

Job evaluations must be viewed not only as a purely bureaucratic action requiring the filling-out of cards but above all as a political act with an economic impact in terms of the evaluation of the aptitude and job skill development effort of the workers. But the evaluation process is also a management mechanism for the workplaces that must contribute to an increase in their output and productivity.

On the other hand, if evaluations are properly performed, the workers are naturally obligated to improve their knowledge and job skills as a way to improve their wage situation.

In this way they feel that, if they make progress, this is due to their efforts and not due to the good will of some of the evaluation commission members.

The connection between evaluations, vocational training, and labor productivity must deserve special attention from the management of each workplace. This, as a matter of fact, is the secret of upgrading and guarantees the stability of the labor force.

This means that a correct evaluation of the capacities of the workers will permit their organization in the various job categories to be found at the workplace, thus giving them prospects of their development in their job careers; this leads to a gradual increase in their wages.

Another aspect to be considered is that--both when it comes to hiring and when it comes to promotion--evaluations must be made not only with the objective of permitting wage increases so as to create a pleasant work environment, but above all to meet the needs in terms of filling existing vacancies in the personnel force in accordance with the production and service requirements.

There are cases where vacancies were not filled on the organizational chart; in those cases, the evaluation commissions do not organize the workers properly even though they may meet the requirements for doing a certain job. This situation is wrong and creates an atmosphere of dissatisfaction among the workers.

To prevent or correct occurrences of this kind, the unions play an important role in demanding compliance with standards governing evaluations. However, the worker himself can demand that he be given the proper job grade if he meets the requirements for a certain vacancy in the job manning plan.

In this connection, evaluations permit:

The correct placement of workers in the various job categories for which they have the necessary technical-vocational aptitudes;

The determination of inadequacies in worker skill levels so as to permit their improvement through vocational training;

Pay compatible with their abilities and in accordance with jobs they perform;

Correct utilization of labor force, thus guaranteeing higher individual productivity indexes.

This obviously points up the importance of evaluations as a permanent effort to be carried out on the basis of uniform criteria, provided by the job qualification specialists in the various activity areas; these instruments must be considered to be basic in these evaluations.

The more general procedures governing this subject can be found in the regulations Decree Law 4/80. In cases where they do not meet the specific conditions at a certain workplace, the Secretariat of State for Labor may approve special evaluation regulations on requests of the interested organizations.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE MEMBER ON BILENE AGRICULTURAL EFFORTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Nov 85 p 8

/Article by Bento Niquice: "Bilene Produces More than It Can Ship Out"

/Text/ With agriculture as the basis for its development, the district of Bilene, in the province of Gaza, is carrying out various activities in an effort to do away with hunger by increasing agricultural production and making use of all favorable and available conditions for this purpose.

Parallel to agricultural activities and as has been happening in other parts of the country, that district's population is carrying out various efforts aimed at neutralizing any attempt at sabotage by the armed bandits through the training of militiamen, local forces, and other actions of a paramilitary character.

Moises Alves Nwamba, Gaza provincial committee member and that body's secretary for mobilization and propaganda, informed our reporter that the Bilene district at this time has nine agricultural cooperatives, four associations of private farmers, and a considerable number of partners in the family sector.

Moises Nwamba spoke in his capacity as leader of a party and government team that recently worked in that district as part of the traditional assistance regularly given to districts in this province.

According to our source, these agencies sprang up throughout the first 10 years of the country's independence and they were consolidated during the preparations for the Fourth Congress of the FRELIMO Party in 1982-1983.

At that point in time the party and government agencies in Bilene drafted an emergency program for the purpose of extricating the district from the tragic hunger situation in which it found itself; this situation had been caused by the terrible effects of the drought that hit almost the entire southern region of the country during 1982-1983.

Continuing this program and as a result of many other efforts to fight hunger, the political and administrative agencies in Bilene launched a population mobilization offensive to get the people to participate in food production activities.

As a result of these efforts, the district of Bilene in recent times experienced new impetus in its economic life, characterized by an abundance of some food items.

By way of example, it is pointed out that during the last agricultural season (1984-1985), particularly during the first 6 months of this year, at least more than 200 tons of corn, 75 tons of rice, and more than 50 tons of butterbeans and "nhemba" beans were sold in the family, cooperative, private, and state sectors.

Moises Nwamba however made it clear that these figures are not exactly in line with the quantities of products sold in that district since there were some shortcomings in checking on the real numerical data.

During the sixth meeting of the party provincial committee, recently held in the city of Xai-Xai, the party praised the district of Bilene for its active participation in the programs to fight hunger in this province. On this occasion, it was announced that food production in the district of Bilene reached such high figures that the district is currently facing the problem of selling its products due to the lack of transportation to be used in shipping the products to other parts of the province.

For this 1985-1986 agricultural season--which began in September almost throughout the entire province of Gaza--the district of Bilene prepared more than 7,000 hectares of land, distributed over the family, cooperative, state and private sectors. This area is intended exclusively for rice and corn crops, products which are basically used by the majority of the population for its diet.

Adapting the Economy of the District to the War

Our source also announced that one of the major concerns of the party agencies in the district of Bilene was to adapt the district's economy to the situation arising from the war against the armed bandits.

On that score, the official said that a portion of the farm products turned out during the 1984-1985 season were given free of charge to the military units stationed in that district by way of support.

According to Moises Nwamba, efforts are at this moment under way in almost all towns of this district to connect these efforts through political-military preparation courses for the people to promote their self-defense which is the main requirement for production success.

Moises Nwamba pointed out some examples of heroism among the population of Bilene in the course of combat operations against the armed bandits; he told the story of an armed bandit who was captured by the people in the town of Chissaho. As he said later on, the bandit headed for Xai-Xai, after having left Manhica, and got a miner to drive him in his car; he waited for the moment when the miner was waiting for the departure of the military convoy that normally escorts civilian cars from Marracuene to Incoluane crossing.

SOVIET ECONOMIST ON RURAL ORGANIZATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Nov 85 p 3

/Article by Nikolai Grib: "The Communal Village and the Cooperative--Their Relationship and Optimum Size"

/Text/ In the series of articles prepared by Professor Nikolai Grib on the agricultural changes that have taken place in the country, which we published in this newspaper in our 27 September edition, we are today bringing an article by the same economist on an important aspect of the problem of socialization of the rural areas: The relationship between the communal villages and the agricultural cooperatives and the optimum size of these social and economic structures. This obviously is a personal opinion expressed by the author which appears to us to be a contribution to the development of a debate on this topic which is of enormous importance to the country.

The growth of the cooperative movement presupposes its expansion in all directions. Looking at the conditions in a given locality and district is an inseparable part of this process: The creation and development of cooperatives are always tied to the creation and development of communal villages. Separating them from each other would mean harming the entire process of transformation in the rural areas. This was clearly spelled out in the resolutions of the party and the government agencies and it was confirmed in practice. Here we must mention the words in the report of the activity review committee on agricultural cooperatives and communal villages held in August 1984 in the Eduardo Mondlane communal village, district of Chibuto, province of Gaza: "As for relations between the cooperative and the village, all participants were unanimous in considering the cooperative and the village as two things that are inseparable in all aspects."

The Main Question of Organization

As we said before, the principal forms of agricultural enterprises organized in the communal villages are the agricultural cooperatives and state enterprises. On the basis of their specialization, they must organize the production of the agricultural products necessary for self-sufficiency and the improvement of the diet of the population in the village and they must also turn out other products, such as export products, to meet the country's needs.

They must thus organize other forms of production activity among the inhabitants that will be suitable in providing full employment for the village's labor force. For this purpose, it is possible, in an enterprise setting, to organize other agricultural branches, such as raising cattle and small animals, bee-keeping, animal husbandry, horticulture, and others.

The varied development of the enterprise also presupposes the organization of the necessary services--machinery and motor pool, workshops, mill, water and electric power supply, kindergarten, dining rooms, etc.; a segment of the manpower can be employed in nonagricultural branches, such as the production of construction materials and even in construction, in crafts, in the production of domestic fuel, etc.

Education, medical, culture, and other sections are at work in the communal villages and they are subordinated to the local state government agencies which organize, control, and finance them. The consumer cooperatives or state trade establishments, the post office--these are also component parts of the infrastructure of a village. In this way, a complex economic and social organism is established in the communal village which needs a good organizational setup and leadership for proper operation.

The main issue in this organizational process revolves around the ideal size of a communal village and of the agricultural cooperative since both of these sizes are closely interconnected; we will try to solve the problem although our perspective and conclusions may be debatable.

Fascination With Bigness

When we talk about ideal dimension, we mean a village which favorably responds to all of the items mentioned above. From this viewpoint it is possible to organize small, ideal and "big" villages depending on the number of inhabitants.

We start with the fact that, first of all, the size of a village influences the strategic and moral considerations.

From the strategic viewpoint, the concentration of a considerable number of people in a village is possible only at the expense of its shift from regions or places where it existed during a certain period of time with a density proportional to the [passage missing in the original] economic and social requirements as well as local conditions. Taking into account the rather low population density in most of the rural regions, a transfer over long distances would mean a population loss in certain regions of the national territory. This would also signify the loss of areas and of the plantations that have already been cultivated and planted. This would be bad from the viewpoint of the country's defense, from the viewpoint of the future development of the vast abandoned regions and the construction of internal lines of communication. This is why picking the place for the future village calls for strategic argumentation.

From the moral viewpoint it is also necessary to take into consideration the fact that a transfer over long distances can disturb man's natural attraction to his birthplace and the place where his ancestors are buried. This can create additional difficulties in establishing the villages.

Therefore, the creation of big communal villages, the so-called "rural cities," in our opinion can conflict with the national interest and can only reflect the abusive tendencies of "gigantomania" in the construction of the villages as well as the cooperatives. Agriculture is always tied to the size of the territory and this basic principle must predominate in the selection of the sites for the villages.

Two Decisive Factors

Second, there are two factors that directly influence the village's ideal size: The factor of education and the factor of production. The others--administration, public health, culture, political leadership, etc.--are factors that are derived from the first two.

In our opinion, the education factor is the main factor; it above all predetermines the number of inhabitants in the village and their manpower.

The education of the younger generation is one of the fundamental tasks of the revolution. In this sense, the school organized in the village can and must play the decisive role.

This brings us to an important question: What type of school must be organized in the village--primary school or complete school based on 10 or 11 years? We believe that it should be a complete school to form the basis of the skilled manpower.

It is realized that the school will be economically and organizationally efficient only if it has at least two parallel classes during each academic year, made up of 25-30 students, each. The total number of students in this case would be 500-600 (two classes at 25-30 students, each, multiplied by 10 years) or 550-600 in the case of the 11-year school, as provided under the National Education System.

According to the 1980 general population census, the number of persons per reproducing family (a family made up of three or more members), on the average in the rural areas consisted of 5.5 individuals and among them there were 2-2.5 children of school age. In this case, the number of family members, whose children will go to school, varies between 275 and 330 or, if we round the figures off, the number of reproducing families per village can be around 300 and the total number of families, including those made up of between one and two persons (28 percent of all families registered in the census) will be 380. We can conclude that, on the basis of these statistics, the ideal size for a communal village would be 350-400 families with varying makeup.

The number of village inhabitants will therefore vary between 1,900 and 2,200, including 500-600 school-age children. With that number of students, the school can constitute a stable teaching body with its own basic equipment, materials, and sports facilities which would then be used efficiently.

Let us get back to the production factor now. The total number of workers in a village, as planned above, will vary between 700 and 900 cooperative members. We are sure that the state in the future--through state machinery pools or by selling equipment to the cooperatives--can guarantee the mechanized performance of heavy labor in the cooperatives, such as land clearing, field work, grading, seeding, grubbing, fertilizing, and partly also harvesting. Other work on the collective farms and in the family farms will be done by hand. On this basis and considering the different production intensity levels in the cooperatives with their different fields of specialization (cotton, corn, peanuts, mapira, grapefruit, potatoes, vegetables, etc.), the labor force in the above-mentioned village can cultivate between 1,000 and 2,000 hectares of arable land (without pasture land) to turn out vegetable products. If we take into account the possible development of various branches of animal husbandry, then the cultivated area might decrease but that can be studied on a case-by-case basis.

Under these conditions it would be possible to implement the basic principle "One Communal Village--One Agricultural Cooperative." Its adoption in practice would make it possible to put together an area of land with reasonable size; this way it would be possible to avoid placing it too far away from the collective farm in relation to the communal village. In this specific case, it would take the workers 1 hour to walk from the residential area to the furthest farm (5 kilometers). The problem of distance to be covered was raised in the resolutions of the first national meeting of communal villages. Here it was realized that one of the negative factors that contribute to the destabilization of economic and social life in the village is "the great territorial dispersion of the communal village's activities and insufficient physical planning".

Here we have long distances between the communal village and

the production sites,

the construction material storage areas,

the places provided with water.

All of these factors must be taken into account in picking the site for the village in terms of physical planning.

The dimension of the cultivated area, that is, 1,000-2,000 hectares, will make it possible to use the land on a scientific basis, organizing its crop rotation adequately and with a sufficient field area so as to mechanize the production processes. Crop rotation will become an effective factor in the use of the land for cultivation purposes.

Current Situation

What is the current situation in the construction of communal villages?

According to statistics supplied by the Rural Department of the Ministry of Agriculture the country early in 1983 had 1,387 communal villages inhabited by 1,836,399 persons or 17 percent of the total rural population. At the national level, the village averages 1,324 inhabitants. The largest number of villages--540, with 791,811 inhabitants--is to be found in the Province of Cabo Delgado; the average number is 1,460 inhabitants per village. In this province, the communal villages house 92 percent of the rural population. In the province of Sofala, there were 123 villages with 231,800 inhabitants during that same period of time. The average size of the village is 1,880 persons and 30 percent of the rural population live in this province. In the province of Nampula, the respective figures are 231 villages, a total of 130,300 inhabitants, 560 persons per village and 6 percent of the total population; in the province of Gaza, the figures are, respectively, 168 villages, a total of 379,700 persons, and 2,260 persons per village, representing 41 percent. In one of the biggest provinces--in Zambezia--during the year in question, we had 41 villages, 38,900 hectares, 950 inhabitants per village, accounting for a total of 1.2 percent. In Niassa, the village that is largest in terms of area and smallest in terms of the population figures and density, these same figures are 63, 68,600 hectares, 1,860 inhabitants, and 14 percent of the total rural population.

The country has many examples of good coordination in the construction of communal villages and in the organization of producer cooperatives. The communal village of Marrangue, in the district of Manjacaze, in Gaza, was founded on 3 February 1976 and is made up of 750 families. It is divided into three sections; it has a primary school, a medical aid station, and a people's militia detachment. Liberty Agricultural Cooperative, organized in the village on 11 November 1976 with 78 members, currently has 390. During the 1984-1985 harvest year, it planned to cultivate 400 hectares but did not attain this target due to various factors, such as fuel (NOTICIAS, 7 August 1985).

During the initial period of communal village formation, primary consideration was given to social questions while production problems were in second place. This is why many communal villages in all provinces had no cooperatives. It suffices to say that, in the above-mentioned provinces, the number of agricultural cooperatives in 1983 was 24 in Cabo Delgado (540 communal villages); in Sofala, 21 with 123 communal villages; Gaza, 42 with 168; Nampula, 34 with 231; Zambezia, 41 with 45; and Niassa, 52 with 63 communal villages. Nationwide, there were 375 agricultural cooperatives in 1982, in other words, one out of every 4 villages had a cooperative.

The country has many communal villages that have no cooperatives; at the same time, cooperatives and precooperatives were organized outside the villages. This also means that the cooperative movement has a vast field of proliferation if the principle "one village--one agricultural cooperative" is applied

in practice. In this case, the communal villages can achieve harmonious and balanced development and their inhabitants can have a steady job that will not be threatened.

Finally let us look at the question of the ideal dimension and the real dimension of the village. Statistics on the average real size of a village in the province of Sofala (1,880 inhabitants) and Gaza (2,260) show that they are within the limits of the calculated ideal dimension, that is to say, 1,900-2,200 persons. But in these cases we are dealing with the real calculated average size since in reality there are rural settlements which have more than 3,000-5,000 inhabitants and their viability can be studied in all specific cases.

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SOFALA POLICE, TRIBUNAL HEADS EXPLAIN ASPECTS OF LEGALITY

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 8 Nov 85 pp 8-9

/Interview with Jose Ibrahimo Abudo and Abissail Zita by Paulo Maduco: "What is the Law and How is it Defended?"; date and place not given/

/Text/ The presiding judge of the Sofala Provincial People's Tribunal and the provincial director of the Criminal Investigation Police, respectively, Jose Ibrahimo Abudo and Abissail Zita, supplied DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE with much clarification concerning the law, its concepts, how it is protected, and how the population can (and must) participate in the exercise of its constitutional right. Both officials advocated continued explanations on the conditions under which an individual may be detained and they generally covered the role of the court-appointed attorney in supplying material evidence. The presiding judge of Sofala Provincial People's Court told us that, in this part of the country, the defense of a citizen on trial encounters difficulties of various kinds, especially the lack of trained personnel. He added that there is only one court-appointed defender who at the same time is the representative of the National Legal Consultation and Assistance Service, a judicial agency created by Decree-Law 4/75. "The official defender is a person with basic training who ensures the application of the right of defense...in case of a criminal trial, the defendant can make a selection among available official defenders and he can even ask the court to appoint a legal technician or attorney, persons with a baccalaureate degree or with a law degree," Jose Abudo remarked in his statement; he added that, when this is not possible, "it is the court that appoints the official defender." Clarifying the concept of the law--a topic that concerns all of us--Abissail Zita told us that it depends on each country's social system. In our case, we must observe what was established under the constitution. "We have a constitution," he told us, "which is the basic law. It objectively and clearly spells out what we are, our rights and duties, which are equal for everybody regardless of station. The state

takes action against us in case the standards are violated." And he added: "It is true that there are offenses. I could not say that they are caused by unfamiliarity with the law. Charges are also made in bad faith. This is why one must be careful in analyzing the charges because they sometimes cover a desire for persecution which the offended person seeks to satisfy in the conviction that the first police measure will have its effect on the accused whose arrest is hoped for."

DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE: What happened on 5 November?

Mozambique People's Police: The Mozambican people, now independent after having been the victim of acts of barbarousness, injustice, in summary, of lawlessness, on the part of some individuals who opposed the republic's constitution, reported these ills to the party's and the government's top leadership.

Starting on 5 November 1981 but, specifically, starting with the historical people's vote which took place in the country's capital, guided by Marshal Samora Moises Machel, Chairman of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the law-and-order offensive was launched as a continuous and permanent effort within the Defense and Security Forces.

DM /DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE/: What kind of efforts are being made in the province of Sofala to implement the law in practice?

PPM /Mozambique People's Police/: Efforts are being made at the level of the province of Sofala to comply with socialist law. I can give you specific examples of meetings designed to get the police and the people together, along with meeting the deadlines specified in the law for turning prisoners over to the courts for trial and for processing criminal acts by the legally established deadlines.

It is however necessary to explain to the people under what circumstances a citizen must be arrested.

DM: One of the objectives of revolutionary law is strict state and social control over precise and unconditional compliance with the law. Could you tell us what the effect of this is on persons who contribute to the violation of the law?

PPM: All countries of the world have laws and they depend on the particular country's social system. In Mozambique, the system is socialist. We have a constitution which is our basic law. It objectively and clearly spells out what we are, as well as our rights and duties which are equal for all, regardless of station. If the standards are violated, our people's government takes action against us.

DM: Article 35 of the republic's constitution specifies that nobody in the People's Republic of Mozambique may be arrested and tried except under the provisions of the law. Could you explain to us the main causes of our present-day violations of this standard?

PPM: As you know, the law calls for imprisonment if a person is caught in the act and this happens when the criminal is surprised during the commission of his crime. Assuming the crime calls for the penalty of imprisonment, any person drawn from among the people may, in the shortest possible span of time, turn the criminal over to the nearest police unit in the area in which he may be located.

Being caught in the act by itself constitutes strong suspicion as to the actual perpetration of a crime and this is why one can dispense with the verification of other evidence to sustain the imprisonment.

Apart from being caught in the act, a person can be arrested only if, at the same time, the following requirements are met:

(a) For committing a fraudulent crime which is punishable by longer prison terms, that is to say, between 2 and 24 years;

(b) On account of strong and well-founded evidence supplied by the accuser or on the grounds of suspicion as to the perpetration of the crime by the violator; here it is necessary to prove the existence of the crime or there must be sufficient suspicion for making the charge.

Here is what that means: Investigate and make the arrest on the basis of solid evidence; do not arrest a person for the purpose of investigation only because the evidence often fails to turn up.

We also keep an individual under arrest if release on bond would not be appropriate during the trial itself because the person is a fugitive, a repeater, or a person with similar status. There are grounds to fear that the person might escape or that he might disturb public law and order or continue his criminal activities. This is the only way a person can be kept in custody.

We have run into difficulties in this effort because this is a job which had to be done soon after independence. We had to agree that the fault was ours and in this respect we also agree that we have been working at the wrong pace--something which we are correcting in practice.

I must also say that our laws are promulgated for the benefit of the people and that we must interpret the laws to the people so that they may in practice watch over compliance with the laws.

It is true that there are violations. I could not say that these violations are due to ignorance of the law.

The promulgation and dissemination of our laws are based on popular methods. Everybody has access to them and this is borne out by brochures which are sold in bookstores throughout the country.

Charges are made in bad faith. This is why one must be careful in analyzing these charges because they sometimes cover a desire for persecution which the offended person seeks to satisfy in the firm belief that the first police measure will have its effect on the accused whose detention is desired.

Tribunal: I would like to note the following concerning this aspect: Starting with the people's meeting, directed by President Samora Machel, during which there were reports of many crimes, such as physical punishment, violations, and beatings by individuals who had infiltrated our Defense and Security Forces, including the People's Militias, a great effort was made to end the practice of these irregularities.

Starting with the Fourth Congress, the question of law and order was posed in a much more focused manner and efforts were launched at various levels to eradicate these irregularities; during its 11th and 12th sessions, the People's Assembly instituted specific measures for this purpose.

Permanent interaction with certain agencies, especially the PPM, the People's Militias, the Mobilizing Groups, the committees of the people's assemblies, the OMM /Organization of Mozambique Women/ and the OJM /Mozambique Youth Organization/, has made it possible for criminals to be presented in court, accompanied by all concerned, so that the trial is held within the established deadlines.

This is why we speak of the permanent tie-in between the office of the public prosecutor and the police forces, especially the PIC /Criminal Investigation Police/, to ensure the proper investigation of charges or the release of the individuals involved within the legally established deadlines.

This is also why we are trying constantly to enlarge the judicial network with a view to eliminating arbitrariness where there are no courts because that is where it would be easier for this sort of thing to spring up.

DM: According to Article 30 of the Constitution, participation in the country's defense and in the revolution is one of the highest rights and duties of all citizens of the RPM /People's Republic of Mozambique/ . What was the contribution of the PPM to compliance with Law 4/78?

PPM: We are the result of the armed forces, the FPLM /Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique/ . A large part of our personnel force is derived from Law 4/78. This means that the members of the PPM came from the People's Army.

In war zones, they operate in the forest, side by side with the armed forces, fighting armed banditry. By way of evidence of what I have just said, there are police officers who were decorated by the party's top leadership for outstanding duty performance in cleaning out armed bandits and in the fight against crime.

DM: The essence of the people's tribunals is to defend the interests of the worker-peasant class. We would like to ask you to tell us how the court-appointed defenders work.

Tribunal: Our first coordinating council of the Ministry of Justice took this matter up, along with others introduced during that meeting. In one of the interviews he gave to the media, Justice Minister Justica Ussumane Aly Dauto

touched on all these topics and analyzed the situation very thoroughly. It would however not be wrong to review the matter as follows:

Before independence, Mozambique had technically capable lawyers who were however not accessible to the majority of the people, not only for economic reasons, since our people were unable to pay for the court costs and the lawyer's fees, but also because those lawyers used codes and laws that were incomprehensible to the majority of our people, designed to advocate a system of justice which only favored interests that were contrary to those of the majority.

In 1975, a law, specifically, Decree-Law 4/75, abolished the private law profession and created the National Legal Consultation and Assistance Service, to enable the people to have access to the courts, thus requiring every lawyer, every legal technician, and every official defender to understand that the law, in the RPM, is intended to serve the people and not the interests of the particular legal technician or court-appointed defender.

Some individuals were therefore given a minimum amount of training so that the courts would implement the right of defense.

In the Sofala provincial people's tribunal we have an official defender who also represents the National Legal Consultation and Assistance Service.

The official defender is a person with basic training, ensuring the implementation of the right of defense. We admit that this work is being done in our province (Sofala) in the face of various kinds of difficulties, including the lack of trained personnel. But we are sure of the correctness of the principles governing the abolition of the private law profession.

In a criminal trial, the criminal therefore has a chance to make a selection among available defense attorneys and he can even ask the court to appoint a legal technician or lawyer, in other words, persons with education at the baccalaureate level or with a law degree.

When this is not possible, the court itself appoints the official defender. In the city of Maputo we presently have many jurists with academic training at the baccalaureate level or with a law degree who do this kind of work.

I would like to say that the rules of deontology and professional ethics have already been drafted in our Justice Ministry. Here we are also looking into the allocation of fees, in other words, pay for work done.

But this pay must never be an obstacle to enabling the people to gain access to the courts. For those who do not have this possibility of paying the trial costs, the law authorizes the benefit of judicial assistance which consists of exemption from payment of any fee and even payment of the person's own trial costs.

DM: To what extent did the population participate in protecting law and order?

PPM: I might say that the participation of the people in the protection of law and order is due to the keen vigilance of the people. The people constantly reported cases of injustice, either verbally or in writing, in other words, violations of socialist law and violations have indeed been punished.

Tribunal: I might say that the protection and strengthening of law and order is a task for everybody in the RPM. It is the task of the party, the state, the Mobilizing Groups, the ODM /Democratic Mass Organizations⁷, the People's Militias, and the social and professional organizations.

This is why the people participate in the defense of law and order, reporting all those who commit crimes that violate the sovereignty of the state, the life of individuals, government or citizen property, as well as the honor and honesty of citizens.

The people participate in this defense when they join the patrols made up of the People's Militias, in other words, activities which we consider important both for the prevention of antisocial acts and for the fight against thieves, black-marketeers, fugitives, and all kinds of evildoers.

The people also contribute to the defense of law and order by participating in court trials, primarily at the basic level, where the public is admitted. This is where the people help with and participate in the discovery of the truth because they are familiar with the case in question since the act was committed in their community.

This is where the people can serve as witnesses for the defense or the prosecution; this is where the people can provide information on facts and events without which a just decision cannot be reached. This is why I would say, concerning this question, that popular participation consists of these three aspects which I mentioned earlier.

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CSO: 3442/70

DIFFICULTIES FACING AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN NIASSA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Nov 85 p 3

/Interview with Jose Maiane Matavele, Niassa Provincial Director for Internal Trade, by David Filipe, in Lichinga, date not given/

/Text/ The failure of the Northern CFM /Mozambique Railroad/ to carry out the priority program drawn up last July for hauling goods by rail from Nacala to Niassa can seriously harm the current agricultural sales drive in Niassa. In an interview, which we are reproducing below in its entirety, the provincial director of internal trade in Niassa told our correspondent in Lichinga that 56 freight cars, holding products ranging from those intended to support the sales effort all the way to supplies for the people, including production factors destined for the 1985-1986 agricultural season, have been standing idle since the end of 1984 in the case of some of them while others have been held since the beginning of this year on the run from Nacala to Niassa. Jose Maiane Matavele confirmed the information recently given to our correspondent in Lichinga by the deputy delegate of AGRICOM /Agricultural Products Marketing Company/ in Niassa, according to which the province supposedly as of now received only 25 percent of the products intended for agricultural sales support. "During the visit of the provincial leader to Nacala it became quite clear what the priorities in shipping goods to Niassa are but it was also discovered that none of these targets was attained by the Northern CFM as of this moment," that official said. He added that the situation is becoming even more serious since the rainy season is already approaching. In his words: "there are many products which the people sold for money without demanding barter products but these products continue to be held in the villages and towns because we have no fuel to ship these products to the district seats."

Question: You said that an effort had been made among the people with a view to mobilizing them on account of the fact that there had been various difficulties this year which had to be faced regarding barter products. You said

that, as a result of this mobilization, the people "opened up" to barter sales through money. What are the practical results of this effort? If possible, can you give us figures on the products that have already been sold but that are still being held at the sales stations because of the fuel problem?

Answer: The district of Sanga, for example, still has 600 tons of miscellaneous products in the various towns. In the town of Chimbambala alone there are more than 200 tons to be shipped out and the people are open to the idea of turning over more products.

Another specific case was recorded in the district of Majune where there is much millet harvested by the people on the farms; but the distances are too great and this makes it difficult for a peasant, who has more than 50 sacks of 80 kilograms, each (because there are many such cases), to carry--on his head--his entire output to the district seat or to the designated station. This means that we must organize a shipment to move these products out but that is not possible due to lack of fuel.

In Muembe we also have more than 70 tons of miscellaneous products in various towns which we likewise cannot ship out to the district warehouse for the same reason.

Question: In your remarks throughout this interview, you stressed the fact that the provincial leader went to Nacala to take up questions relating to the movement of freight to the province of Niassa, especially articles for sales support and for the supply of the people and others intended for the 1985-1986 agricultural season. Could you tell us at what rate these articles arrived here in the province so that we might get an idea of the volume of goods still being held in Nacala?

Answer: Right now we have more than 56 freightcars in Nacala which are loaded with more than 2 tons of miscellaneous products for the entire province of Niassa. About 63 percent of these products come under Internal Trade and are intended to supply the people and to provide sales support. The program drafted here basically called for shipping salt and bundles of clothing as well as other products. According to our estimates, out of 20 freightcars holding ready-made clothing, we received only seven; this is quite insignificant since the people have not been getting anything for quite some time now. Between January and today we received small quantities of products, both for supply and for sales purposes. Right now, counting the entire product volume available, both in the freightcars and in the warehouses in Nacala and Nampula, there are about 4 tons of miscellaneous products.

Question: Can you tell us for how long these products have been held in Nampula and what the priorities are for goods shipment to Niassa?

Answer: Basically, it had been planned that we were to receive one train each week. But this is not possible at this moment. Furthermore, half of the cars I mentioned have been fully loaded since last year. Of course, the number of loaded cars kept increasing; so far, we have been informed

that, right now, there is a ship which is unloading products intended for the province of Niassa; this means that the number of freightcars will increase. At that rate of train arrival in Lichinga, we will be receiving 1984 products even next year. The Northern CFM are not effectively carrying out the program drafted by the leader of the province of Niassa.

Question: Could it be that this problem of goods shipment to the province of Niassa is connected with questions of security?

Answer: I do not think so. The security situation is now under control to a minimum degree; this is why the few trains that have been arriving normally come in without products, not as had been happening in earlier months.

Question: So, where is the problem?

Answer: Well, there is a standard, as I see it, which provides that, as soon as a product has been loaded on the cars, all handling operations are the responsibility of the carrier who must in fact be responsible for this situation which we are now facing.

Question: In this case, the CFM?

Answer: Yes, the Northern CFM.

Question: There are reports to the effect that this situation has seriously damaged the province of Niassa which very often received products that had already spoiled and that consequently could not be consumed.

Answer: Yes, we do in fact have some examples here; certain quantities of beer had been held in Nacala for more than 8 months before they got to Lichinga. When the beer got here, it was not fit for consumption. This situation will repeat itself if urgent measures are not taken regarding another shipment of beer which was unloaded a few days ago in Nacala. We also had a problem with rice which had likewise spoiled; we had to throw almost half of the shipment away because it was full of worms.

Question: This situation reminds me of another problem which has also made itself felt here in the province of Niassa. We visited some districts in which the people do not have any clothing and they have to put on loincloths; there are indications from some parts of the province where the people have to salt their food with certain salty roots.

Answer: That is true. What you said is true. We have cases, which we ourselves observed, for example, in Majune, where the people only have a single poncho. When the husband wants to leave the thatched hut, the wife has to stay inside and when the wife wants to go out and get water, the husband has to stay inside. We have other examples in the district of N'Gauma where the people right now go around wearing outfits made from tree bark. Now some of these people have grasped the situation and they have already begun to sell tree bark at 50 meticals.

Question: In spite of the problems mentioned here, how much of a volume of products has the province already managed to sell?

Answer: Well, look here, our plan was carried out to the extent of 65 percent. Of course, there was a broad deviation compared to the same period of time last year, in other words, until the month of August. By August of last year we had sold 4,610 tons of millet whereas this year we only sold 1,724 tons during the same period of time; that comes to about 36 percent compared to what was sold last year. Of course, there were slight increases in some products, such as sunflower and potatoes; the figures for these products are higher compared to the same period of time last year. As for other products, by August we had sold 143 tons of beans, 426 tons of potatoes, 349 tons of sunflower, 73 tons of bananas, 14 tons of cassava and 8 tons of unhulled rice; the other products were sold in small quantities.

Question: The situation described here, as it relates to fuel, bring up the case of some districts which still are holding products dating back to the 1983-1984 agricultural season; they have been sold in some cases but they have not been shipped to the warehouses.

Answer: The basic problem is the fuel problem. As for transportation, the provincial government determined during one of its meetings that all of the province's vehicles should be assigned to the sales drive. But here is the problem: we did not manage to get out of Lichinga because there is no fuel. Right now, for example, with what little fuel we got, we managed to ship out, within 3 days, all products we had outside the warehouses in the district of Majune, using only one convoy carrying 32 tons. At this time, we are organizing ourselves to proceed to the district of Sanga and later we will go to the districts of Muembe and Mavago, to do the same kind of work. In Majune, we took out 250 tons in the town of Nairub.

Question: Throughout this interview, we have been taking up aspects dealing with the supply of the people--an effort that interfered with the sales drive. Do you think that, once the support products have been received in the province, it will still be possible to catch up in the sales drive to the point where the targets can be attained?

Answer: I think that we could in fact attain the targets and even surpass them because, as we have been able to see for ourselves in the various districts we visited, the storehouses of the people are full and there are even individuals who have two or three storehouses full of products which they do not need for their own consumption, in other words, these are support and consumption products. If we were to receive enough fuel to carry out the sales and shipment drive, then we would attain the targets in time and even surpass them.

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CSO: 3442/66

MARITIME, RIVER TRANSPORT PROBLEMS ADDRESSED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 12 Nov 85 pp 8-9

/Article by Arsenio Cruz/

/Text/ For about 2 years, the present-day piers of the Central CFM /Mozambique Railroad/, the former Manante piers, were a place of despair for many people who went there with the intention of travelling either to the interior of Sofala or to the province of Inhambane because they lost many days and hours without getting anywhere. Many people certainly asked themselves the following question: "Why is this happening?" This pressing problem was due to the heavy influx of passengers and, on the other hand, to the smaller number of government-owned or private boats that were available. But today, if somebody says that he wants to go by boat, there is not the slightest doubt that he will indeed sail because the situation changed during the last 6 months of the year. The passenger no longer loses time on his trip. Today, people travel without complications, provided they meet the requirements of the local government agencies, in other words, provided they have the necessary papers.

Xavier Amadeu, manager of the provincial maritime and river transportation enterprise in Sofala, told us that, as a result of the increase in the number of passengers over the past 6 months, the enterprise has more than three boats available which had earlier been laid up; before that, there were only two boats.

"Nacional," "Bandua," "Liberdade" are the names of the boats recently refitted by the maritime and river transportation enterprise to strengthen the maritime fleet.

"Nacional" has a capacity of carrying 60 passengers and 20 tons of freight; but it was laid up in the middle of last year because of major defects from the hull all the way to the engine. The boat was given a new engine and also a new hull.

The boat has already begun to operate toward the interior of Sofala and to the province of Inhambane, specifically, Buzi, Barada, Chiloane, Inhassoro and Vilankulo, according to Xavier Amadeu; it also carries freight to these regions.

"Bandua" and "Liberdade" have a capacity of 75 and 45 passengers, respectively; they are intended for local runs only.

On the other hand, the maritime and river transportation enterprise currently has two boats which carry passengers and freight, as well as three boats with a smaller capacity, intended only for passengers.

Private Sector has 11 Boats

The private sector, which is under the control of the maritime and river transportation enterprise, presently has 11 boats, DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE learned from the same source.

As for the boats that are not operational, there are indications that two of them may still be refitted this month and they should sail at that time if there is no interruption in the work.

Xavier Amadeu emphasized that the project will not cover all the boats that have been laid up but that attention will be concentrated primarily on those that require less work, whereas the others have no prospects as yet.

Difficulties

The maritime and river transportation enterprise is presently facing a series of difficulties on top of the shortage of transportation for the sector because, according to our source, this is a major element in the operation of a unit.

"Although we had excellent support from the oversight agencies, this did not guarantee us the necessary equipment and personnel so that the objective was not attained," Xavier Amadeu commented.

Concerning this problem, our source said that "this is a sad situation because right now, while we are getting a considerable amount of lumber and while we are leasing a vehicle to carry it, we have to pay an exorbitant price."

However, the enterprise is trying to acquire a truck.

Passenger Opinion

Chibongololo Jaquessene was one of the passengers who talked to our reporter about the improvement in maritime and river transportation; he said that "one must praise the work done by the managing enterprise because it was successful in at least correcting the situation that had earlier prevailed at the piers of the Central CFM."

We caught up with our source as he was putting his baggage on the boat to travel to Vilankulo, accompanied by his wife and two sons.

"I am happy because I managed to get my ticket today and that enables me to go to my hometown; nobody has been able to get a ticket overnight for many years, in other words, we had to manage as best we could to get the papers for the trip," said Chibongololo Jaquessene.

On the other hand, he also recalled that the fact that the enterprise managed to do something about the maritime and river transportation situation does not mean that one can now stand idle because the enterprise only has a few boats that can be out of action due to damage any day.

"It is good that they are continuing to work at this pace because in this way they can prevent many people who want to travel from going to the airport instead of going by ship."

After talking to that passenger, we approached several other travellers who were going to Buzi, Barada, Chiloane, Mambone, and other regions; they were also quite happy. "We felt that things would improve not only because of the fast processing of passengers but also because of the way the place is now organized," they told us.

The lack of signals along the maritime coast, especially in areas considered to be most dangerous, as well as the absence of radios on the boats, were stressed by Guibo Ibraimo Charfodine, the captain of the boat "Divinhe." Contacted by our reporter, he told us about the maritime and river transportation situation.

Relating a specific case to us, Guibo Charfodine said that, a little more than 2 weeks ago, the "Divinhe" was stranded at Barada and, since the boat had no communication equipment, this caused much trouble for those who were there.

"Quite a few hours went by without anybody giving any sign of life. A fishing boat came by later on and reported what had happened to our boat," he said.

Guibo Charfodine emphasized that the most dangerous places are to be found in Sofala, Chiloane, and Machanga. "In those places it is absolutely necessary to put navigation signals," he said; he added that these signals could help the crew orient itself visually.

Guibo Charfodine noted that the maritime authorities should quickly solve this problem because, if it continues, it will cause serious consequences not only for the crews but also for the passengers.

Mentioning the support given by the managing agency, Guibo is of the opinion that it was sufficient although the agency did not supply the most necessary equipment, such as lumber, which was one of the main complaints of the boat owners.

"Divinhe," one of the biggest boats with the longest time in service, that is, 20 years, has a capacity of carrying 150 passengers and 47 tons of freight.

Since then it got a new hull only in 1980; in 1981 it got a new engine. This boat belongs to Ibraimo Charfodine who is presently around 60 years old and who, in view of his advanced age, has authorized his son to take over.

"Divinhe" not only sailed out into the open ocean because it is big but also sailed into the interior of the province of Sofala, carrying considerable cargo and passengers.

According to Guibo Charfodine, this boat was also involved in shipping Machanga/Beira salt.

Asked to comment on passenger and freight transportation rates, our source emphasized that these rates are profitable for some runs but not for others because in the case of cargo, the rate of 1.00 metical does not vary with the length of the run. "I can comment favorably on passenger transportation rates which range from 50.00, 150.00, and 250.00 all the way to 650.00 meticals."

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CS0: 3442/70

IMPROVING CONDITIONS IN NAMPULA DESCRIBED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Nov 85 p 3

/Article by Salomao Moyana/

[Excerpts] After 2½ hours of difficult journey we deplaned, exhausted, in Nampula on a hot afternoon in October. It was a "difficult" trip because we were travelling in an aircraft designed for cargo and not for passengers. But we arrived ahead of schedule.

It was lunchtime and we immediately went to the airport restaurant on the first floor where a poorly prepared piece of beef, surrounded by a big but tasteless pile of curried rice, claimed to be the specialty of the house in the hotel industry of Nampula City.

Before we reached the restaurant, it was interesting to watch a large group of persons who had come from Maputo in order gluttonously to savor the refreshments of Nampula which were being distributed without any restrictions in the local bar; this astonished the people from Maputo who were accustomed to severe restrictions on that product in the capital.

But the thing that was most impressive at the Nampula airport was not the cuisine, nor the quality of service given by the government reservation clerks (because their work still leaves much to be desired). We were indeed impressed however by the cleanliness of the installations, primarily the way the bathrooms are kept clean. They are impeccable.

I think that it is only fair to stress this aspect because the current tendency at our airports is to look increasingly dirty, in flagrant disregard of public health standards.

Even the Maputo International Airport displays this negative tendency since I have been quite alert to the ups and downs of cleanliness and the way the installations at our "International" are being kept.

These ups and downs in the cleanliness of the facilities at our airports only harm the country's prestige in the eyes of those who visit us. But somebody who, by chance, is responsible for the maintenance of airport facilities, did not fully exercise his authority even when the place was clean.

The Nampula airport certainly deserves praise because it is clean and well-kept. It is comfortable and airy. You can talk and you can think at the Nampula airport.

Mamudo Artur, a worker in the cleaning department of the Nampula airport, told me that the secret of this sparkling place resides in the fact that "the airport is cleaned whenever necessary, even when the schedule does not call for this kind of activity."

I think that this is a simple solution that should be adopted by our airports. If it is not, we will continue to think that those who are in charge of our airports, as always, will wait for the political and organizational offensive to clean all the hallways and, after the offensive, everything will still be the same.

This is a bad habit.

Restrictions on Goods Movement

"This is a very difficult meeting," the internal trade minister repeated, in response to the flood of problems which merchants, cooperative members, and warehouse operators in Mogovolas, Angoche, Moma and Mogincual had presented to him in the Puli sports center in the city of Angoche, province of Nampula.

The room was filled with about 200 persons and almost half of them wanted to talk and were able to speak out. They were persons involved in supplying the people and they were therefore familiar with the problems the people faced in that part of their life. It was something like an activity report meeting because, in addition to the tradesmen, the meeting was also attended by the district administrators of Mogovolas, Mogincual, and Angoche, plus the first secretary of the party of that last-mentioned district.

The thing that was so impressive at that meeting was the fact that the persons present there did not show any fear of speaking out on problems, such as they are; that enabled us to get the largest possible volume of information on the real economic, political, and military situation in those districts.

There was much talk about the causes of the difficulties presently faced by commerce in that part of the country; there was talk about the evermore pre-occupying decline in the sale of the surpluses of the peasants as a corollary of the lack of goods to give the peasants an incentive to barter their surpluses.

During this discussion, a merchant, based in the district of Angoche for about 5 years, asked to be allowed to speak out and, among other things, he requested clarification as to way in which products are distributed through the different merchants operating in the district and in the province. He argued that they have gone for 6-7 months without getting any goods from the Internal Commerce agencies; at the same time, their fellow merchants in the same district received two or more shipments this year. He wanted to know where his shipment was and nobody answered him.

But the merchant did not give up; he demanded an answer and, in view of his insistence, the minister said that only the Angoche district agencies would be able to clarify the problem. During the meeting, however, the minister did not ask the district officers to explain why that merchant was not getting his quotas whereas his fellow merchants did get them at the same time.

After that question, the same merchant raised another problem which was even more important than the first one. He talked about a problem which, as we found out later on, worries the majority of individuals who are involved in commerce in Angoche.

"Here, in Angoche, we have much coconuts and fish. These are surplus products here in the district and therefore no merchant could think of trading in these products here in the district. The only way out remaining to us in order to get somebody to buy these products is to bring them to the districts that need them, such as the Island of Mozambique, Nacala, and others." Nevertheless, said the merchant, "we do not manage to ship these products to the other districts because, although we have authorization from the district administrator, we are still prohibited from shipping coconuts and fish by an individual who says that we have to go see the next-higher departments."

This statement by the merchant caught the particular attention of those present in the meeting room. He said that he himself was prevented from moving his coconuts from Angoche to Nacala, that he was accused of shipping that product without authorization, even though he had all of the proper documentation, signed and sealed by the district administrator.

By way of example he said that other fellow merchants were also prevented several times from shipping coconuts and fish out of Angoche without any plausible explanation.

"A few days ago, a ship sailing to Nacala was forced to wait about 12 hours because, at the very last moment, when everything was ready, somebody, in the name of 'higher-level agencies,' said that the ship could not sail because it carried somebody with unauthorized goods." The merchant emphasized that "later on it was proved that the alleged illegal carrier did have the bill of lading and the other documentation, issued and signed by the district administrator."

The merchant asked the minister whether or not it was legal to move goods from one district to another. The minister did not answer the merchant's question even though the latter insisted.

A cooperative member from Mualini, in the town of Tete, also talked about the difficulties he is having in his establishment; he said that his cooperative received sugar only once this year and that it has not yet received any quota of soap, clothing, vegetable oil, and other products whose absence demobilizes the cooperative movement in his village.

The thing that is most talked about behind the scenes in Angoche is the lack of unity in the district management; this can be blamed on the irregularities denounced at the meeting and others not reported at the meeting although they can be heard in the little city of Angoche.

It is noted, in passing, that the problem of Angoche seems to lie in the definition of the operating boundaries of each of the personalities in that area; as was explained to us, it was a party member who frequently went to the port to say that a certain ship could not sail because he saw a blackmarketeer on it. But it so happened that this blackmarketeer (if indeed he is that) had authorization from the administrator so that the whole thing was legal.

We recall that, in the face of these problems, neither the first party secretary, nor the district administrator, asked the minister for permission to speak in order to clarify the situation; that convinced many people of the existence "of something abnormal at the top," in the district.

Even we never found out whether the free movement of goods, such as coconuts and fish, announced on 11 May by the minister in the office of the president for economic affairs, does or does not apply to the coastal district of Angoche. Now, if it is, why was there no self-criticism before those merchants who left the meeting, muttering to themselves and thinking that something was being covered up?

This is the thing that often brings our great decisions to naught.

Strong Signs of Armed Banditry

It is no secret to anybody in this country that a little more than 8 months ago it was not safe to travel on the highway linking the city of Nampula to the port city of Nacala.

There were constant attacks by armed bandits because they had received instructions from South Africa to the effect that they should obstruct the land connection between Nacala and Nampula and, consequently, between the port of Nacala and Niassa, Malawi, and Zambia, a province and countries that depend on that road for their communication with outside markets.

In January of this year, the people of Nampula reported to the local authorities that they had seen "whites" along with the armed bandits. This was considered a rumor at that time but later on, after the capture of Gorongosa, it was learned that the South Africans and the mercenaries had indeed been in Nampula to direct the operations of the bandits in blocking the Nampula--Nacala highway.

The months of November, December, and January have been labeled as the "dark" and decisive period for the strangulation of the Mozambican government's efforts to supply the northern provinces with goods and to "frustrate" the strategy of regional economic integration which was being carried out through the SADCC /South African Development Coordination Conference/, by importing and exporting goods of the countries in the interior not through the South African ports but through the Mozambican ports which would even be economically more advantageous for those countries.

But these South African attempts, carried out in the field by the armed bandits, failed because trucks today run safely along that section, carrying products to supply the interior, although the weakening of railroad links by the bandits and as a result of the old railroad equipment does not make it possible to ship these supplies with the necessary speed. This is why goods destined for Niassa or Tete are still awaiting shipment in Nampula.

But the signs of destruction by the armed bandits are still very much in evidence along this highway. In the ditches one can still see the burned-out wreckage of trucks and buses.

One can also see the skeletons of burned humans, scorched earth, littered with fuel tanks dropped there by the bandits.

The population of the town of Metocheria, for example, is still quite timid and suspicious as a result of the highly unpleasant experience the town had with the bandits. There is nudity in that town; there are orphaned children wearing loincloths, revealing their protruding bones.

There is involuntary silence in those strong faces of the men of Mutogonhe, men who work the black soil with weapons across their backs to defend their lives, to prevent the aggressor from coming back to burn as he did in December in an area where people are beginning to regain confidence.

Throughout the province of Nampula, the people are clearly aware that victory over banditry is still to come. There are still isolated attacks on population centers in the interior; there are still lashings at night in various towns in the province, and there are still spies who give the bandits information for money.

For example, the village of Matatune, in the district of Memba, was raided and burned by the bandits on 23 September, under cover of night. During that attack, the bandits killed and wounded, using whips and axes.

When we were in the district of Memba, we visited the wounded who were at the hospital in that district and they told me how the bandits attacked the place.

Ramatane Mussa, who is 17 years old, is hospitalized in Memba as a result of the beatings he received around his neck during the attack; he told me that the bandits came to his house at night. He and his parents were asleep at that time.

"First of all they ordered us to leave the house and then they tied us together by the same rope and took us outside the village where we joined other families who had also been tied up," Ramatane told me; he added that "from that place outside the village, we all watched the burning of our houses."

He said that, while the village was burning, the bandits began to beat their tied-up victims with whips and axes. "Then they kidnapped many of us," Mussa added; he told me that he did not know where his parents were.

Ramatane Mussa is hospitalized with his cousin Pinto Manuel, 16, who was also beaten about the neck and lost consciousness.

Because of all of these situations in Nampula, the people are still training for the local defense forces and they are trying to increase the personnel strength of the armed forces of Mozambique stationed in various towns throughout the province. These forces defend the trucks that are being driven along the highway; they defend the railroad line linking Nacala to Niassa, Malawi, and Tete. They also defend their lives and the lives of their families, thus improving safety conditions in the province.

In summary, it appeared clear to me that there are still many armed bandits in Nampula but their ability to do what they did in December of last year was substantially reduced by the successive military offensives which the armed forces are carrying out in the area. This is reflected above all in the daily conversations of the people in Nampula; everybody now speaks about military problems with optimism. The possibility that the bandits might be able to commit massacres with impunity keeps receding.

The peasants no longer talk much about the bandits; they talk more about the rain which does not come and which can therefore harm the 1985-1986 agricultural production season. In other words, today it is production that dominates conversations among the people of Nampula who are involved in agriculture but who a little more than 8 months ago talked mostly about the raids carried out by the armed bandits. Only in Maputo do people continue to think that "things continue to be very bad in the North"; this reveals a lack of information on the real daily situation in the North.

But information is a two-way street. Maputo cannot live isolated from the provinces; Maputo must understand the dimension of the "duty to provide information."

The Lesson of Memba

There are some surprising individual values in Mozambique. There are people who, without being party members or without having joined the democratic mass organizations, defend and swear to die for this land which belongs to them by natural right.

There are even merchants who, because they sell products to a people in need, are accused by the armed bandits of being "communists." In the district of Memba, in the province of Nampula, I met some of those commercial "communists" and I listened with interest to their strong voices as they described the experiences they had to go through before they could be licensed as merchants.

We reached Memba from Nacala on a cold afternoon last month. We were a group of eight persons who had come ahead of the visit which the Mozambican internal trade minister was planning to make to the area on the next day.

We were also a rather curious group; we wanted to find out what was going on and we wanted to discuss everything about Memba. Our curiosity was justified by the fact that we knew that it was in Memba that, in 1981, due to the lack of food because of the drought, which had already lasted 2 years, people began to eat mostly that so-called "bitter" or "Gurue" cassava which later resulted in a disease of paralysis, scientifically known by the name of tropical neuropathy.

Medical experts say that this disease was the result of intoxication with derivatives of cyanide in the "bitter" cassava which the people of Memba had eaten. The massive consumption of that root in Memba took place because it was more resistant to the drought than the sweet cassava and, since it had not rained for 2 years, the people had no alternative other than "to eat what was available." And the country paid the consequences for that.

Today there are few people in Memba who recall that calamity which was fought successfully by the country's health authorities and humanitarian organizations. The majority no longer remembers why Memba today produces and sells millet, sweet cassava, rice, and peanuts, not to mention fish which are caught in the waters along the eastern part of the district. Thanks to this production effort, the diet of the inhabitants of Memba is good and varied and people no longer look undernourished. But they are still half-naked because there is a shortage of clothing in the district, primarily among the inhabitants of areas furthest away from the district seat.

Along with clothing, Memba needs vegetable oil, salt, petroleum, in other words, products which have to come from the port of Nacala or Nacala-a-Velha (in the case of salt) and which do not always arrive for reasons which the ordinary citizens of Memba cannot fathom.

Well, I am talking at length about problems that have to do with the current situation, whatever it happens to be; but all I am trying to say is that a competent, strong, and old man stood up during a meeting chaired in that district by the internal trade minister on the day following our arrival. He stared at the minister and in a restrained voice he identified himself:

"My name is Daude Abdul Magid Saougy. I was born here, in Memba, more than 60 years ago."

With the calm attitude of someone expressing grief, the man explained that he had been living in Muculuhuni, at the foot of Nacarua, since the decade of the Fifties where he owned about 125 young goats, more than 3 dozen sheep, a big tobacco plantation, a banana plantation which produced enough to supply other districts, and various other things which, he said, "were not registered."

He then told us how everything was burned and stolen by the armed bandits who burst into his home in Muculuhuni in August of last year. He told that his canteen had also been sacked and burned. He said that the total money value of the registered property came to "1,377,877 meticals and 50 centavos."

Daude Saougy however said that the main targets of the bandits was not his property, his animals, his canteen, but he, himself, since he had received several threats from the bandits, accusing him of being a "FRELIMO collaborator" and being a communist. Everyone was saddened by his tale.

But as we all had prepared ourselves psychologically to listen to his words of surrender and despair, the merchant raised his voice and said:

"Those thieves are mistaken; I will never collaborate with them; they are murderers and evildoers. They destroyed my home, my property, but I continue to sell the merchandise that reaches me."

Daude continued to speak in this determined tone of voice. After the meeting, we learned that it is true that he is selling merchandise "even under the cashew tree" because for him "the fundamental thing is to promote supplies and to be a good merchant," as one of his fellow merchants said about him.

A heavy silence hung over the meeting of the Memba executive council after Daude Saougy had finished his remarks. The minister broke the silence, explaining to those present how valuable the example set by Saougy was. He used this opportunity to explain the South African strategy, as it is implemented in the field by the armed bandits; that strategy calls for ruining the country economically by cutting and disorganizing the goods sales network.

"This is why Daude's case is quite illustrative of the fact that the armed bandits are carrying out South African orders to strangle the country economically," the minister said in explaining to the audience that this case "deserves profound thinking on the part of all of us; it must arouse a feeling of revulsion against the bandits."

After the meeting was over, we continued to observe patriotic demonstrations and statements by various "communists" who are active in commerce in Memba. They challenge the future with specific actions; they sell the agricultural products of the peasants even in areas hit by armed banditry and, on that particular day, they loudly expressed their solemn pledge to continue to be "soldiers without quarter in the sale of the surplus output of the peasants as well as for the purpose of supplying the people with whatever goods there may be."

For us, the past 2 days in Memba were enough to tell us that men such as Daude are numerous and that it is wrong to think that all it takes is to burn the house and kill the animals of a simple merchant to get the people to surrender to the bandits.

We do not doubt the determination of the men of Memba; the district administrator was also enthusiastic in describing to us the fighting spirit of the peasants of Memba when it comes to production, the spirit of the militiamen when it comes to defense, the spirit of the merchants of Memba when it comes to selling farm products, and the spirit of the students of Memba in acquiring the knowledge imparted to them in the district schools. We also witnessed that same fighting spirit among the nurses in the Memba hospital who, without adequate medical supplies, tried to do everything possible to give the people medical and health care.

In Memba we learned how one can and must live in a country under attack, a country at war to defend its life, the development of trade, the development of production, the development of education.

We shall return to Memba!

5058

CSO: 3442/69

BRIEFS

TRAINING FOR MECHANICS--The Fifth Tete Transportation and Communications Coordinating Council Meeting directed the technical assistance enterprises under the supervision of that agency to give training courses for mechanics who next year will be working on equipment still in operation. This measure was taken in response to the decisions made by Governor Eduardo Arao during his recent visit to enterprises involved in this part of transportation operations. During his visit to the enterprises of this sector, the Tete governor recommended the training of mechanics who would then be able to provide adequate technical assistance. According to the resolution adopted by the Fifth Transportation Coordinating Council Meeting, the planning of the courses, their duration, and other details, as well as the training programs for those who are already on the job, must be completed before the end of the year so that the courses may be started during the first few days of January 1986. /Text/ /Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 85 p 3/ 5058

BISHOPS CONFERENCE--Nine bishops and archbishops have been meeting since last Monday in Maputo, attending the Second Annual Meeting of the Mozambican Bishops Conference. D. Jaime, bishop of Beira, presided over the activities which centered on the situation of the Church in that country. The meeting did not come out with any document dealing with the domestic situation in Mozambique. /Text/ /Lisbon AFRICA JORNAL in Portuguese 6 Nov 85 p 20/ 5058

AUSTRIAN CATTLE--A herd of 105 head of "Swiss Brown" beef cattle, offered by the Austrian government to this country, arrived over the weekend yesterday in Maputo via special flight. The animals were accompanied by an Austrian engineer by the name of Hans Greimell and were received by Celia Jordao, director of the meat management unit, who was accompanied by veterinarians and branch officials. This cattle is typically intended for two purposes: Milk production and meat production. The animals will be distributed over various state enterprises in the province of Maputo. The purpose is to use these animals to create a nucleus of breeding animals in Maputo and to investigate their characteristics in terms of adaptation to the country's environmental conditions. The animals will soon be handed over officially in Maputo. /Text/ /Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Nov 85 p 8/ 5058

LIMPOPO EROSION PROJECT--The dunes that protect the Limpopo bar in Gaza are in turn to be protected against heavy erosion that threatens to destroy them through the planting of Australian pine; this effort is being conducted under the responsibility of the Gaza provincial agriculture directorate. Last year, the team that is working there planted 1,600 pines covering an area of 43 hectares. It is expected that the planted area will be increased by 45 hectares this year. If erosion is not stopped, it can cause the destruction of about 325 square meters of dune toward the interior and 150 meters of height over a period of 15 years. This situation would be dramatic because it would lead to the destruction of a considerable cultivation area that belongs to the peasants. /Text/ /Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Nov 85 p 17 5058

CSO: 3442/44

MINISTER NOUHOU ON INDUSTRY

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 8-10 Nov 85 pp 4-5

[Interview with Amadou Nouhou, minister of commerce, industry, and transport, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of Nigerien independence, by Issa Inouss; date and place not specified]

[Text] Nigerien industry is ailing. The Ministries of Commerce, Industry, and Transport and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry come under Minister Nouhou.

In this framework a seminar, study sessions, and an exposition of industrial products have been organized. The result is a diagnosis which finally convinces us that there is still a great deal to do.

Amadou Nouhou, minister of commerce, industry, and transport, in an exclusive interview with LE SAHEL, discussed the remedial action that will be taken to set Nigerien industry back on its feet.

[Question] After your series of visits to industrial plants in the capital, several meetings and rallies were organized to review the problems facing industrialization in Niger. What have you learned from this?

[Answer] We were encouraged by our visits. It is a pleasure for us to see the workers, the chiefs of work teams, and leaders busy with their tasks, since they represent an active part of economic activity. Therefore, it was important to go and see the daily realities which they are dealing with.

As you know, the government decided to improve the institutional framework of the private sector in accordance with our reorganization program. At the same time that the state was making its own efforts to improve the economic situation, it is also encouraging the private sector, and private industry in particular, to improve its own environment and its working methods.

After these visits, the seminar, the study sessions, and the exposition of industrial products, we realized that our factories are making quality products. It is very encouraging to note that these products are manufactured in Niger. Nevertheless, we also noted that these factories are meeting with some difficulties. Four basic reasons explain this situation.

The first reason is the economic slump which itself is due to several causes, including the decline in consumer purchasing power. Then there is the competition from imported goods. We have neighboring countries which began to industrialize themselves before we did, as well as the developed countries, which are using greater means and making increased efforts to sell their products. Taking into account the special features of trade in our region, our products are more expensive than similar, imported items.

The second reason is the problem caused by the slowing down of economic activity in general and, in particular, in the areas related to the construction sector. We have seen that factories like SONICERAM, Niger Peintures [Nigerien Paint Company], and furniture factories are having difficulty in surviving. That is explained by the fact that they are less active than they were in the past.

Thirdly, there is the problem of qualified workers. Many factories were wasting a significant proportion of their raw material in the course of production because the workers do not have enough training. This is the case with the Wonder-Niger Company in particular.

Finally, we might mention management and financial problems. In most cases these factories have inadequate funds of their own and are forced to borrow and incur rather high debts.

[Question] During your visits the factory directors complained about the effects of competition. How is competition a problem when certain factories, such as the SPCN plant, benefit from protection in the market?

[Answer] The SPCN presently comes under the Investment Code and has the right to protection, as do all factories which come under the Investment Code. However, there are several kinds of competition. There is fair competition, which cannot be avoided between similar products, and unfair competition, which is characterized by a clear difference in the conditions under which the respective plants operate.

In this case the factory which has the highest costs naturally has more difficulties than one which is not subject to regulation and which suffers from fewer constraints.

Up to now protection provided to factories has been purely quantitative. That is, we do not issue import licenses to those who wish to import products like those made by the SPCN. However, considering the size of our country and the attraction of products from neighboring countries, as well as the price

differences, it happens that obstruction of the market by fraud is very significant.

Now we believe that this system of limiting imports through the issuance of import permits is inadequate. Rather, we need to consider protecting these firms through the use of import duties and taxes. That is, perhaps we need to rely on slightly higher customs duties on imported products which are similar to those made in Niger. For example, the SPCN produces perfume. We can subject imported perfumes to a slightly higher customs duty so that we can sell perfumes made by the SPCN. This solution is under study and may be implemented.

[Question] The directors of industrial plants believe that the transition has been too abrupt from a system based on common law to a system of trade privileges. In accordance with the recommendations of their seminar, they asked to have the transition made on a progressive basis. In the technical area, is this request an appropriate one?

[Answer] It is appropriate, and we have adopted this approach in the new draft investment code. In this draft code, progressive rates will be studied throughout the 10 years the Investment Code is in effect, so that, by the 10th year a given company will already be used to the rate which it will finally have to accept.

[Question] Industrialists believe that taxes are very high and do not take into account the period of economic slowdown the country is going through. Since the industrial market is in the midst of a crisis, will these taxes be reconsidered? If the answer is yes, then in what way?

[Answer] In reality, taxes have not been reviewed. If you go back a long way, there have been some changes in taxation.

What makes the industrial plants feel taxes more directly is the fact that, on the one hand, the tax on profits is now 50 percent, whereas it was previously 40 percent. When the plants make very small profits and the government takes 50 percent of their profits, they consider that this is a heavy burden.

On the other hand, there is a second type of tax, which is called a minimum tax and which is collected when there are no profits. Following some observations that we made, we noted that there are companies which always report losses. That is why we brought in the minimum tax--to make these plants pay at least a minimum tax.

Then we should emphasize that tax controls have been strengthened because of fraud. Companies also feel this, particularly in connection with the Office of Customs.

However, to respond to these problems, two measures in favor of the companies were adopted in the last financial law. The first measure was the institution

of the TVA [value added tax], beginning in January 1986. This will make it possible for industrialists to deduct customs duties which they have paid on raw materials from the tax base on the finished product. Prior to the approval of this tax deduction they were forced to pay taxes twice on the same product.

The second measure involves a reduction in the Tax on Office Value (TLV), which is being cut from 12 to 4 percent in order to encourage companies to invest. In the past, companies investing in their own facilities (in their office buildings, for example) were subject to payment of the TLV, whereas companies which owned their own offices did not have to pay this tax at so high a rate.

[Question] We have the impression that when industries have been set up, little attention has been paid to the distribution system for the items produced in the factories. What remedies do you have in mind to deal with this situation, particularly when people refer to the small size of the Nigerien market?

[Answer] We have had occasion to concern ourselves with this problem of distribution. Our country is large and, in our view, our factories should set up a national distribution network in order to sell their products. However, more often than not, the distribution network is limited to the area near their headquarters. The exposition of industrial products proved this, since the Nigerien people attending it were agreeably surprised to see that all of the products were manufactured in our country. Previously, they were unaware of that.

It is for this reason that we asked the different factory directors to expand their marketing efforts and have representatives throughout the country, in order to sell their products.

[Question] It is often said that our industrial products are not competitive and are too expensive. On this basis can competition save them?

[Answer] As I said, our factories are relatively small. Therefore, they cannot be competitive with the large factories of the developed countries, which make as many as 40,000 units of a given product. It is certainly true that our factories are structurally handicapped in dealing with large, foreign factories. Furthermore, in Europe, for example, to encourage exports and fight against unemployment, the various countries subsidize the exports of their factories so that they can sell their products abroad.

In addition to all of that, we have neighboring countries which have moved ahead of us in industrialization, and most of their factories have already been paid for. This means that these countries produce at lower cost.

In our country being landlocked is a critical matter. Transportation alone accounts for half of the cost of raw materials. Despite everything, we must

overcome these problems and consume our locally-manufactured products, even if there is a small price differential which would otherwise persuade us to buy imported goods. If we do not consume our own products, there will never be any industrial development. Consequently, there will be no jobs, and we will always be dependent on others for our supplies of goods.

The development of our industries is a matter of ensuring our independence of foreign countries. It involves questions of security, of jobs, and also of occupational training. Therefore, we must avoid consuming imported products at low prices and too easily.

[Question] There are Nigerien businessmen who have obtained their capital through activities in trade and the construction industry. How can we overcome their reluctance and encourage them to invest in industry?

[Answer] For the past 5 years our businessmen have been oriented toward trade. We don't want to have factories which create too many problems for them. If they conclude that the factories are not profitable, they will withdraw from the industrial sector. That is why the state must set up organizations like the OPEN [Office for the Promotion of Nigerien Enterprises] and the OPEN Guarantee Fund and provide them with adequate resources for avoiding business failures. If we succeed in this experiment, our businessmen will be attracted to the industrial sector and will invest in industry on their own initiative. For the present they won't be able to use their limited resources in a line of business from which they are not certain of making profits.

[Question] The government recently provided 8 billion CFA francs to the BDRN [Development Bank of the Republic of Niger] for investment purposes. What proportion of this sum do you expect to see devoted to the industrial sector?

[Answer] It is true that in the past the BDRN provided substantial support to Nigerien industry. And it has obtained a good deal of experience from this support. Most of our factory units set up since independence were financed or promoted by the BDRN.

At present lines of credit have been placed at the disposition of the BDRN by the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and other institutions. These credits were provided to make it possible to rehabilitate industrial factories with expertise from the OPEN and to provide them with the necessary financing.

I think that the resources of which you speak will make it possible for the BDRN to deal with the situation in certain factories which are going through difficulties or which have practically closed down.

[Question] Industrialization should be a means of making it possible to achieve food self-sufficiency. Today, after 24 years of independence, our industrial fabric is in poor condition. What will be the main lines of our new industrial strategy?

[Answer] Although we have not fully reviewed the definitive results of the seminar on industry, the preliminary indications suggest that we should give major priority to the agricultural and food industry. That will make it possible for us to develop agriculture and then to put our factories to work, using raw material produced locally.

In short, we are going to process what we produce in our own country, so that our industrial structure will provide inputs to our agricultural system and will process what is produced by our farms.

We think that this will contribute to the effort to achieve self-sufficiency in food in our country. In the same way industry should lead us to control our water through the use of a modern system for the exploitation of water resources.

[Question] After the difficulties the commercial sector has gone through, now it is the turn of the industrial sector to feel the weight of the economic crisis. If you were to make a diagnosis of this situation, how serious are the difficulties faced by the Nigerien industrial sector?

[Answer] Even though we may think that the situation is serious, it is not desperate. It is true that many factories have closed their doors and that others are about to suffer the same fate.

We hope that they will be rehabilitated, because we consider that their development is necessary for the recovery of our national economy. In this connection we wish that all of our economic partners and the governments concerned would provide us with their assistance in order to ensure the future of our young industrial sector.

5170

CSO: 3419/115

GRAIN MARKETING COOPERATIVES PILOT PROJECT DESCRIBED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 15 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Abdoulaye Moussa: "In Contact With Liberalization"]

[Text] Throughout the entire country the campaign for marketing grain (millet, sorghum, and beans) should begin this morning. It is a pilot campaign for the National Union of Cooperatives (UNC). In fact this will be the first experiment in marketing at the level of the different regional, sub-regional, and local structures. Already the task appears to be difficult. According to Ibrahim Abdou, deputy director of the UNC, "this year there was a change in the present marketing campaign in that there was a liberalization of the campaign."

The cooperatives, which formerly had a monopoly on marketing in the country's cooperative zones, are finding that it is being withdrawn. This year they are competing with retailers. There will be cooperatives, retailers, as well as other forms of purchasing organizations on the same market.

A second difficulty for cooperatives is found in financing the marketing campaign: the UNC does not have funds available to carry out such marketing. "And this does not occur without causing cooperatives problems," the deputy director of the UNC told us; "In the past the UNC benefited from prefinancing from the National Fund for Agricultural Credit (CNCA). The latter is no longer able to meet the needs of the cooperatives in this regard."

Another fundamental change took place at the marketing campaign level. In fact the OPVN [Nigerian Foodstuffs Office] which will benefit extensively from this, is no longer willing to prefinance its suppliers. It is up to each supplier to finance his campaign himself.

The UNC is not giving up hope. Better yet, it is studying available possibilities particularly through local banks. "Unfortunately," Ibrahim Abdou commented to us, "the latter demand certain guarantees which the cooperatives do not have."

However, the doors have not been closed to them. Lines of credit could be opened to the UNC for financing at least a part of the campaign.

On the other hand, depending on the regions, resources owned by the regional structures will be used. For the manager of the regional Cooperative Union of the Niamey department, "their work consists of making cooperators aware and informing them of the need to sell their production to cooperatives, thanks to which they can hope to finance socio-economic projects."

In any event, from the production standpoint this year, a certain optimism prevails just about everywhere in the country.

9772/12781
CSO: 3419/67

OFF-SEASON CROP CULTIVATION DRIVE REPORTED

Cultivating Off-Season Crops

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 6 Nov 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Sophie Gazere: "Confirming Our Choices: Yesterday It Was an Urgent Matter; Today, Despite the Good Agricultural Harvest We Have Already Had, the Program for Cultivating Off-Season Crops Will Be Further Strengthened"]

[Text] Although initially it was an urgent matter, the program for promoting off-season crops will continue to be strengthened even further.

In effect, it was after the very bad agricultural and livestock harvest of 1984 that the practice of off-season crops was instituted throughout the country.

Then, it was a matter of urgency. It was necessary to deal with the most immediate problems. It was necessary to help the people in areas short of food to produce additional crops for their own needs. This was the situation during the 1984-85 crop year.

Today, and despite an agricultural and livestock crop year which was satisfactory, on the whole, the cultivation of off-season crops will be extended throughout the country on a large scale.

From now on the state is considering systematizing these crops, making them not so much isolated and temporary expedients but fully integrating them with the national policy of seeking to achieve food self-sufficiency.

This is at least one of the essential aspects of a document summarizing the regional programs for off-season crops. The study was prepared by the Directorate of Regional Development and Small-Scale Programs of the Ministry of Planning.

A section in this document reports on the activities undertaken during the 1984-85 crop year and also discusses future projections.

In 1984 62,803 hectares of land were planted throughout the country. More than half of this total surface was devoted to the cultivation of manioc or niebe beans.

The total production of off-season crops was estimated at about 505,273 tons, of which 137,931 tons consisted of various grains.

Production of off-season crops during the 1983-84 agricultural year encountered some difficulties, from various points of view.

The urgency surrounding the growing of off-season crops, which marked the program, had an impact on the planting cycle and the supplies of agricultural inputs. Available water from some lakes and ponds was insufficient.

It was also noted that some of the facilities available, such as water barrels, were unsuitable.

All of these problems and the results of the past agricultural season were taken into account in the development of the 1985-86 program. The objectives of the program may be summarized in the following way:

--Seeking to consolidate the efforts made during the 1984-85 season;

--Seeking to protect and restore the environment.

The consolidation of the efforts made during the previous season involves, among other things: the replacement of inappropriate procedures by more viable activities; retraining extension agents; continuing efforts to sensitize and encourage the people who benefit from the off-season crops; and continuing the ongoing efforts to train the farmers in the management of cooperatives.

The protection and restoration of the environment is a part of the Maradi Commitment Program. This is aimed at the systematic reforestation of land near areas where off-season crops are grown, thereby protecting the fields against violent winds. It is also aimed at the protection of buildings and structures against the encroachment of sand and the creation of micro climates and reforested areas.

Role of Grain Crops in Program

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 6 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Hama A. Askofare]

[Text] The practice of growing off-season crops, which was begun in 1984, is in fact a point of departure for the exploitation of immense agricultural and food-growing possibilities which were unknown until recently. This is the least that could be said at the end of the past agricultural season. As the preparations for the present season have already been completed here

and there, the planting of the off-season agricultural crop will shortly begin throughout the country.

At Say it began on 1 November, following several months of efforts to popularize the program among the farmers. These efforts involved mobilizing the leaders directly concerned, in addition to leaders of the Extension and Health Services, as well as personnel called to duty with the Civic Service. More than 14 large areas will be seeded this year, including the Bogga and the Ganki-Bassarou regions, which are of equal size. The total area planted will cover 1,322 hectares, compared to 1,085 hectares planted in 1984.

Certain improvements have also been made. A census has been completed covering farmers at all levels; concrete drainage wells have been built, and irrigation using motorized pumps has been arranged for. The crops to be produced will be diversified to avoid excessive concentration on a single crop, which could lead to a market slump and damage to the fields.

However, the principal innovation will be in connection with growing grain. In any case, in the view of Abara Djika, sub-prefect of Say, although his area produces a quantity of grain surplus to its needs, thanks to more than 600 millimeters of rain annually in certain parts of the region, there is nothing to prevent the present agricultural campaign from being carried out. This is because in 1984 there were encouraging results in several fields: there was a reduction in the food deficit and a slowing down in the exodus from rural areas. Abara Djika told us that, even more encouraging was the fact that with their own resources some farmers growing off-season crops bought about 300 cattle in 1984.

Statistical Picture of Program

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 6 Nov 85 p 3

Department	Number of Regions	Total Area Involved (in ha)	Crops	Facilities Provided	Financing Required (in CFA francs)
Agadez	25	1,208.33	Wheat, Potatoes, Alfalfa, Truck Garden Crops	Field Wells, Cooperative Warehouses	162,000,000
Diffa	179	9,267.0	Wheat, Corn, Manioc, Niebe Beans, Truck Garden Crops	100 Pumps and Filling Ponds with Water	132,351,250
Dosso	---	---	---	---	---
Maradi	168	4,536.5	Wheat, Corn, Manioc, Niebe Beans, Truck Garden Crops	3,071 Wells to Be Cemented, Cooperative Warehouses, 9 Wells to Be Drilled	942,903,000
Niamey	80	13,322.0	Same As in Maradi	1,500 Drainage Wells	484,951,045
Tahoua	7	800.0	Same As in Maradi, Plus Onions	1,400 Wells Dug	89,228,600
Zinder	50	5,713.75	Same As in Maradi	---	129,377,600
TOTAL	509	34,847.58	---	6,071 Wells Dug, 9 Wells Drilled	1,940,811,495

NOTE: (a) The Department of Dosso did not provide its program.

(b) The total financing required for the Departments of Niamey and Tahoua are as stated for each of the departments. The overall amounts, including the contributions made by local governments and the financial estimate of the value of the work done by the people are as follows: for the Department of Tahoua, 280 million CFA francs; for the Department of Zinder, 158,683,100 CFA francs.

5170

CSO: 3419/119

COMMERCE MINISTER VISITS INDUSTRIAL UNITS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 15 Oct 85 p 3

[Unsigned article: "Commerce Minister's Visits"]

[Text] Yesterday morning, Amadou Nouhou, minister of commerce, industry, and transport, continued his series of visits to industrial units in the capital. He went successively to the Nigerian Food Industry Company (SONIA), to the Niger Milk Office (OLANI) and the Nigerian Textile Company (Sonitextil).

OLANI, created in 1971, has the aim of production, transformation, manufacturing and distribution of milk and milk products. Although the office does not experience management or marketing problems it is often handicapped by stoppages due basically to the great age and obsolescence of the machines, on the one hand, and to the absence of a specialist in electromechanical maintenance, on the other. The new unit currently under construction constitutes the solution to the problems cited, and furthermore will allow it to meet a growing demand: it has a capacity of 60,000 liters per day, for an investment of 939 millions.

Although it is the best functioning industrial unit in Niger, Sonitextil benefits from a convention establishing an indirect state subsidy. Its total sales in 1984-85 reached more than 10 billion CFA francs. The reasons for this situation are, among others, the consumers' purchasing power and foreign markets. Created in 1978, the company has the aim of manufacturing and marketing all textile products or products related to the textile industry. Its capital is divided as follows: state, 26.85 percent; private Nigerian, 22.11 percent; foreign private, 51 percent. The company has benefited from a 25-year investment code system since 1978. It also benefits from CEA0 [West African Economic Community] approval of a regional cooperation tax (TCR).

The SONIA, created in 1982, is concerned with manufacturing and marketing biscuits and certain types of pasta. The company was placed in service in January 1985 and in its first stage has been producing biscuits. Its activity will be extended later on to include pasta. Production forecast for 1985 is 900 tons, which is far from reflecting the true situation since SONIA is experiencing market problems.

AFP DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND DECISION

AB141225 Paris AFP in ENGLISH 1018 GMT 14 Dec 85

/Text/ Lagos, 14 Dec (AFP)--Nigeria's decision to end talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a standby loan will have few immediate economic effects but repercussions starting next year will be serious, analysts said here on Friday.

But political observers said the decision has significantly boosted President Ibrahim Babangida's popularity. The country's labor confederation, the Nigeria Labor Congress, called the move "one of the most progressive steps in the history of Nigeria and of the Third World."

In a surprise television address on Thursday, Major-General Babangida announced that "for now, the path of honor and the essence of democratic patriotism lies in discontinuing the negotiations with the IMF for a support loan."

Shortly after taking power in a palace coup on 27 August, Major-General Babangida called for a national debate on the loan, the first to be considered by this oil-rich West African nation of 100 million people.

The debate quickly turned into a wave of nationalist anti-IMF sentiment that appeared to take the government by surprise.

Financial experts agreed that in the face of falling oil revenues, there was no way Nigeria could meet its 5 billion dollars in loan repayments due next year.

Nigeria has this year earned about 12 billion dollars and has scrupulously paid off the 3.5 billion dollars due in 1985, but it has fallen behind by 1 billion dollars in short-term payments.

Because of delays that continue to average 150 days in the honoring of letters of credit, foreign banks are only issuing new credit as old letters are being repaid while charging commissions of up to 15 percent, the sources said, speaking on condition that they not be identified.

As a result, foreign export insurance agencies have virtually ceased guaranteeing exports to Nigeria.

With long- and medium-term credits virtually cut off and short-term commercial credit vulnerable to further delays in repayment, Nigeria has little to lose by going it alone.

But the wave of anti-IMF sentiment that led the government to suspend the talks could not have come at a worse time.

At their meeting last weekend in Geneva, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) shifted their strategy from restricting production to keep prices high to increasing production and cutting prices to defend their market share.

Nigeria, whose light crude competes directly on the European market against Britain's North Sea oil, is currently producing about 1.7 million barrels a day, at or near its capacity.

Without making major investments in its oil fields, Nigeria is unable to increase production and will have to increase guaranteed profits to oil companies to insure continued levels of lifting and marketing, informed sources said.

A price-war could be disastrous for Nigeria. If prices in 1986 average 20 dollars a barrel and exports average 1.1 million barrels a day--against 1.45 million barrels a day in 1985--Nigeria's income of 12 billion dollars this year could be slashed in half, the analysts said.

For France, which is considering guaranteeing part of the financing of Nigeria's fourth oil refinery, to be located in Port Harcourt, the decision to break with the IMF could spell a refusal.

Informed observers feel the government could choose to gradually devalue the naira, now being traded on the black market at a quarter of its official value, and seek what one analyst called the "discreet benediction" of the IMF without taking the unpopular loan.

This could lead to a rescheduling of the country's 25-billion dollar foreign debt, most of which comes up for payment in the next 5 years.

Another possibility, the analysts said, was a Peruvian-style unilateral rescheduling of the medium-term debt.

In his speech President Babangida said "we will continue to honor our legitimate and clearly established financial obligations within the limits of our financial resources and consistent with our fight for economic survival through self-reliance."

Nigeria's once-booming agriculture, deeply hurt by the sudden oil wealth of the 1970's is the country's best bet for nonoil foreign exchange.

But large investments are needed in both the groundnut and palm oil sectors, and they can only come from overseas in favorable credit climate, observers said.

In addition to reflecting popular sentiment, the decision quelled a series of insistent and potentially destabilizing rumors that the government had signed or was about to sign a committing agreement with the IMF, which most observers said would have been political suicide.

By ending the uncertainty over the government's strategy on how to fight the country's worsening economic crisis, President Babangida consolidated his power with a capital of goodwill that he will need to implement the harsh austerity measures that appear inevitable.

He did not indicate in his /word indistinct/ what measures the government would take, although a reduction in petrol subsidies appear imminent.

How Nigerians will react to the rising unemployment caused by further shortages of imported raw materials and spare parts remains to be seen.

But the country appears ready to do without many of the imported consumer goods that are no longer referred to as luxury items.

/12228

CSO: 3400/625

NEWSPAPERS DISCUSS OIL SUBSIDY REMOVAL

AB041613 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Dec 85

/From the Press Review/

/Text/ Two papers, the GUARDIAN and the NIGERIAN TIDE write on the dangers posed by the proposed removal of petroleum subsidy. According to the papers, removal of subsidy will mean an increase in the prices of the key commodities and further depression of the purchasing power of workers. The GUARDIAN believes that petroleum subsidy should not be withdrawn in the argument that petrol costs less than coca cola, or because petrol is cheaper in Nigeria than in most other countries.

In the opinion of the GUARDIAN, there must be compelling reasons for discontinuing a practice that Nigerians have come to regard as a logical benefit deriving from the country's status as an oil-producing nation. The paper contends that if the subsidy must be withdrawn, money generated should be used to improve public transportation. The /words indistinct/ to remove subsidies merely to save money is to exacerbate the problem of urban transportation.

On its own part, the NIGERIAN TIDE calls on the government to set up a body which will look into the public transportation system and streamline things before petroleum subsidy is withdrawn. Such a body, the paper suggests, should also be in close touch with local transporters and /word indistinct/ on them against arbitrary fare increases. The TIDE says that if subsidy must be withdrawn it should not be done at one fell swoop, because this /word indistinct/ the common man back to the stone age of making all his trips, irrespective of the distance, on foot.

/12228

CSO: 3400/630

BRIEFS

INCREASE IN CURRENCY TRAFFICKING--The DAILY TIMES is disturbed by recent reports of an increase in illegal trafficking in the naira. It says the development has woefully rendered meaningless the sacrifice made by Nigerians last year to change the colors of the naira. The TIMES points out that it is particularly intriguing that the renewed boom in the illegal sale of the currency is taking place when the country's borders are still officially closed, and this situation it attributes to what it calls the unholy connivance between some unscrupulous Nigerians and some unpatriotic law enforcement agents. The paper therefore urges the Federal Government to look urgently into the problem. [From the Press Review] [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Dec 85 AB] /8918

TAX REVENUE INCREASE RECORDED--Nigeria recorded an increase of more than 1 billion naira as tax on petroleum profits for this year as against that of last year. The figures for the period show that 4.8 billion naira was realized from petroleum profits tax as against 3.2 billion naira for last year. An increase of over 200 million naira was also recorded as companies income tax this year. The figures were given in Lagos today by the director of the federal inland revenue department, Mr David (Olowuleke), at the annual senior staff conference of the department. He said the department has continued to review the various tax laws of the country in order to plug loopholes. Mr (Olowuleke) stated that negotiations were continuing on double taxation agreements with other agreements with other countries to encourage business activities and the flow of investments from those countries to Nigeria. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Dec 85 AB] /8918

BOUNDARY CLASH REPORTED--Governor David Jang of Benue state has called for the return of five youths kidnapped during the boundary clash between Madugu community in the state and Obudu in Cross River state. He said the return of the youths, whether dead or alive, was the only way normal relations between the two communities could be restored. Receiving a special federal government delegation which assessed the extent of damage done during the disturbance, Governor Jang pointed out that if the fate of the kidnapped persons was not known the government might not be able [to] sustain the patience being exercised by the families of the victims. The military assistant to the chief of General Staff, Navy Captain Suleiman Saidu, who led the delegation, told the governor that the president was personally concerned about the incident. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Dec 85 AB] /8918

RESTRICTION ON IMPORT LICENSING--Allocation of import licenses is henceforth to be restricted to limited liability companies and government agencies. The idea is to plug loopholes for fraud and the indiscriminate issuance of import licenses. The minister of trade, Major General Mohamed Nasko, who disclosed this to correspondents at Murtala Mohamed Airport, said that government had discovered that in the past such licenses were issued to undeserving individuals who later sold them to companies. He announced that a ministerial committee would be set up this week to make recommendations on future allocation of import licenses. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Dec 85 AB] /8918

MOVES TO END UGANDAN CONFLICT SUPPORTED--Nigeria has expressed support for efforts aimed at ending the killings in Uganda. In a congratulatory message to Kenya's president, Daniel Arap Moi, on the occasion of Kenya's 22nd independence anniversary taking place tomorrow, General Babangida commended the conciliatory role President Moi has been playing in the Ugandan conflict. He hoped that an action which could worsen the situation in Uganda would be averted by all concerned in the interest of peace and prosperity. General Babangida said President Moi was held in high esteem in Nigeria and Africa in general for his exemplary leadership. He said his government looked forward to greater cooperation between Kenya and Nigeria in the spirit of African unity and brotherhood. President Moi announced yesterday that Uganda's peace agreement would be signed in Nairobi on Friday. /Text/ /Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Dec 85 AB/ 12228

BRAZILIAN CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF MET--A committee has been set up to look into the exchange of training programs between Nigeria and Brazil. This was announced in Lagos today by the chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, when he received the Brazilian Armed Forces chief of General Staff, Adm Jose Maria do Amaral Oliviera. Commodore Ukiwe said that there was an urgent need for Nigeria and Brazil to work more closely. He said that such close cooperation would enable Nigeria to gain from Brazil's wealth of experience in military potential. Admiral Oliviera expressed his country's willingness to forge such close cooperation. He invited Commodore Ukiwe to visit Brazil as soon as possible. /Text/ /Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Dec 85 AB/ 12228

PROPER DEMARCATION OF BORDER URGED--The Sokoto State governor, Col Garba Mohamed, has appealed to the Federal Government and the Government of Benin Republic to ensure proper demarcation of the border between the two countries to enhance respectful comportment of law and order. The governor said in a statement in Sokoto after a tour of Kaweku District on the Nigeria-Benin border, that the uncertain definition of the border had made it difficult to determine on which side of the border settlements were located. He directed traditional rulers and law enforcement agents in the area to ensure peaceful and harmonious coexistence between their citizens and their Beninois neighbors. /Text/ /Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Dec 85 AB/ 12228

REACTIVIZATION OF AIR FORCE BASE--The Nigerian Air Force is to reactivate its base in Port Harcourt, the Rivers State capital. Chief of Air Staff Air Vice-Marshall Ibrahim Afla announced this during an inspection tour of the base. He said the Rivers State government will be involved /words indistinct/. /Text/ /Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Dec 85 AB/ 12228

RELIEF AID TRUCKS IMPOUNDED--Two trailers carrying relief materials to Chad Republic have been impounded on the Gambaru-Ngala road in Borno State for attempting to smuggle out petrol. An assistant controller of customs, Akpor Okilo, told newsmen in Maidugri that the petrol was found in the extra tank of the trailers instead of diesel when inspected. Two persons, including one of the drivers, were arrested while the other one escaped. /Excerpt/ /Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Dec 85 AB/ 12228

CSO: 3400/630

WADE-DIOP DISPUTE DETAILED

PDS Officials Clash

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 8-29 Nov 85 pp 3,5

[Article by Youssoupha Ndiaye: "PDS: No Political Morals"]

[Text] "Abdoulaye Wade misappropriated ISEFI money and we caught him in the act of tampering with public documents. He also committed burglary on property belonging to the ISEFI." The charge is made by Alassane Cissokho, "former" director of the Senegalese Institute for Education through Instruction and Information (ISEFI). To which Mr Wade answers: "Mr Alassane Cissokho must account for a four-year management gap. The matter will be submitted to the courts as soon as experts have completed their work. As for Serigne Diop, who is the instrument of a vast government conspiracy against the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party], it is not the rule, but the exception that he should be teaching at the law faculty.

As can be seen, the PDS crisis is raising very few political issues. Each of the protagonists chose to indulge in a "chorus" of personal attacks, with full disregard for ethics or morals. Criticism such as "Wade is a coward" coming from Alassane Cissokho, a political official, does not make a material contribution to the substance of the debate, and is no credit to its author. It is equally regrettable that Mr Wade should disclose almost in public part of Mr Cissokho's private life.

From a great party like the PDS and high officials like Wade, Cissokho and Serigne, we expected much sounder criticism in the face of such an extensive crisis. Especially since today's protagonists have faced far more difficult situations for over 10 years. For that reason, the debate ought to be a little more moral, even if each side tries to gain ground ahead of the other.

We are glad to observe that these debates tend to become more moral. Thus, at his press conference of 30 October, Serigne Diop expressed the wish that "policy be made with morals." This wish was fulfilled by Mr Wade which, during the whole interview he gave us on 4 November, attempted to give a new dimension to discussions on the crisis experienced by his party. The PDS is

therefore scoring a point, even though many issues remain pending, the most important of which bears on party survival.

ISEFI Dispute

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 8-29 Nov p 6

[Article: "Bone of Contention"]

[Text] The ISEFI is the main bone of contention between Alassane Cissokho, its dismissed director, and Abdoulaye Wade. For the former, it all started with the signature of the draft agreement between his institute and the Neuman Foundation. Under the protocol, Mr Cissokho alone was empowered to carry out bank transactions for the ISEFI. This situation, according to Mr Cissokho, could only antagonize Mr Wade, especially since he could not dispose of these funds to his heart's content.

To this charge, Mr Wade answers that the ISEFI is to the PDS what the School of Cadres is to the Socialist Party. It is, in short, an internal organ of the PDS, whose director is appointed by the party general secretary. The ISEFI, he goes on, was the result of cooperation between the German Liberal Party, which created the Friedrich Neuman Foundation, and the PDS which created the ISEFI as a screen because, as an opposition party, it felt certain precautions were in order. The true cause of the conflict with Mr Cissokho, according to Mr Wade, dates back to the board of administrators' decision to supervise the management of the "former" director.

Charges Against Wade

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 8-29 Nov 85 pp 3-4

[Article by Youssoupha Ndiaye: "Serigne Diop: Wade is Power Hungry"]

[Text] "In LE DEMOCRATE, No 28, I said that a PDS representative who resigns from the party or is expelled from it no longer has the right to retain his seat in the National Assembly. But I did not resign from the PDS and those who claim to expel me are no longer party members because they acted in violation of texts." This is what representative Serigne Diop, "expelled from the PDS for fractious activities," consistently answered at the press conference he held at his residence on 30 October, concerning his "Letter to a Militant" which was published in LE DEMOCRATE of March 1980. In this letter, he was raising the question of the seats of representatives Mafal Fall and Mamadou Fall Puritain, who had respectively resigned and been expelled from the PDS.

"I cannot be expelled from the Party," he went on, "by a political bureau irregularly convened and which therefore took place irregularly." This is why, he stated, "we do not recognize the decisions made by this political bureau."

As far as the substance of his dispute with Mr Wade is concerned, representative Serigne Diop places it at party-line level. According to Mr

Diop, the goal that presided over the creation of the PDS was "primarily the restoration of democracy in Senegal and then the democratic but not systematic conquest of power in order to create a socialist society. To achieve this, we were to bring about a qualitative change of the Senegalese people, something which Mr Wade does not even care about because, for him, the main objective of the party is no longer to restore democracy." According to Mr Diop, Mr Wade is rather power hungry, which would account for his pussyfooting. For instance, he pointed out, after the February 1983 elections Wade mounted a campaign against Diouf, multiplying statements and warnings. In July 1983, he negotiated with Diouf and agreed to the consensus. During the same period, "he opposed the publication of an article against Jean Collin in TAKUSAAN. But less than one month later, he attacked Collin whom he blamed for the failure of negotiations with the government."

All this was the subject of internal debates, according to Serigne Diop. But, he said, the straw that broke the camel's back was the Alioune Sow case. "He told Wade that he was about to hold a congress to destabilize Madia Diop of the CNTS [National Confederation of Senegalese Workers]. To finance the congress, Mr Wade then deducted money from ISEFI agents' salaries and gave it to Alioune Sow who blithely wound up a member of the CNTS confederal bureau, next to the man he was supposed to destabilize." Conclusion: "the PDS, through Mr Wade, had been fleeced."

Concerning the representativity of his group, whose spokesman he is, Serigne Diop says that, "for the time being, our problem is not a problem of numbers. It is rather a matter of seeking the truth, and it will take some time before this matter is made wholly clear. In the meanwhile, we are going to explain all developments to the militants." And as far as his academic competence is concerned, which is questioned by Mr Wade, Mr Diop stated that "Wade is not an academic, because he has no respect for science. Those who can judge my competence are my students, not him."

We could certainly have dwelt further upon basic debates with Serigne Diop had it not been for his trip to Libreville which prevented him from giving us an interview. That will be for another time.

9294

CSO: 3419/107

LOCAL PRESS ACCUSED OF CULTURAL AGGRESSION

Dakar ETUDES ISLAMIQUES in French Sep 85 pp 3-5

[Article by Mouhammadou Bamba Ndiaye: "Cultural Aggression Against Islam Through the Local Press"]

[Text] "They want to extinguish the light of Allah with their mouths, but Allah will bring his light to completion even though the unbelievers may detest it." Sura, Saff, verse 8.

Yes, the light of Allah will light up the darkened sky of the universe even though the detractors of Islam may hate it!

Many today are the Western competitors who outdo one another in zeal in the anti-Islamic crusade; their plan is to put an end to the meteoric rise of Islamism. Such a task is very much like the labor of Sisyphus, always begun over again and never accomplished.

From the dawn of Islam until our times, the enemies of Allah and believers, uncompromising allies of the satans of East and West, have never ceased hatching plots against Islam and those who bear it in their hearts; however Allah Almighty had already given us warning of this:

"They will never cease fighting against you to turn you from your religion if they find the opportunity to do so." They find this opportunity only in an attitude of hesitation and division among Muslims. A non-Muslim has no right to teach lessons to a Muslim.

Those who have been fed from the bottle of secularism are by nature incapable of defining a code of conduct for themselves, and how much more so for others. Their intellectual myopia is illustrated by their obstinate attempts to have their understanding of secularism accepted as the only valid one, even for nonsecularists! At the same time, however, they come to an understanding of Islam that is completely different from that of those who live fully by the Islamic faith.

More serious still, their short memories, not to say their dishonesty, attempt to hide the bloody history of the secularists of whose origin and development they seem to be ignorant. The establishment of secularism in France was accompanied by a wave of arbitrary measures, from the eviction of clerics to the

confiscation of the Church's property. The masonic revolution of 1789 which had prepared the judicial and political ground for it, had already shed much blood in the name of a liberty restricted to freethinkers, atheists and free-masons alone, of an equality enjoyed only by those men whose legal standing the lodge recognized, and a masonic fraternity from which were excluded all those who refused to suck the conquering breast of Madame Secularism.

This story would not have occupied our attention for so long had not the local secularists attempted to falsify history in order to rewrite the recorded account of our realities. We know very well what motive makes these people so vociferous, but we think it necessary to give public opinion a better understanding of the stupidities peddled by those who shout democracy, secularism, and freedom of conscience!

As a matter of fact, we are sure that they are defending causes that are not their own. Like spahis, they speak in the name of other individuals, and fight for a country where they do not have the status of citizens. A sorry lot is that of these expatriates who, from the top of the Eiffel Tower, try to cast a sociologist's eye on the realities of Senegalese society.

In issue No 1283 of JEUNE AFRIQUE of 7 August 1985, Jean Pierre Ndiaye published a confused article worthy of a new recruit in the information service. In this hodgepodge he expressed the burning desire to warn the authorities so that they will initiate arbitrary, repressive action against the defenders of Islam. This is what he writes: "In this atmosphere of conflicts and tensions, the government comes under attack by two converging currents: Abdoulaye Wade, leader of the main opposition party (PDS) [Senegalese Democratic Party], who claims to be a democrat, exhorts the crowd to go to the mosques to pray for the fall of the government."

Unofficial opposition groups, which could be termed social organizations of a religious nature, are also active, and introduce a political element from another perspective: they publicly oppose the very nature of the democratic and secular state, which they consider the cause of Senegal's woes (...). For them, an Islamic state is the only alternative. (sic)."

The confusion of the two movements results in the desire to make converging currents of the Islamic movement and Wade's liberal, democratic and secular movement. No, Mr. Ndiaye, we cannot grant that the height of the Eiffel Tower and the obscurity of your dark thoughts prevent you to so great an extent from seeing Senegalese reality to the point of confusing liberal secularism and consistent Islam. Wade's prayers on Tuesdays at 10 am have nothing to do with Islam; before you, Mr. Ndiaye, Wade's deputy in the PDS, Fara Ndiaye, had revealed what lay behind the prayers of his party's leader when he declared in an interview given to JEUNE AFRIQUE in issue 1280 of 17 July 1985: "The PDS and Wade are not the first to use religion for political ends. In the 1983 elections, the religious leaders were induced for the first time to take a position favoring the Socialist Party."

The same confusion is evident when you tried to make the late Mahmoud Taha, the Sudanese secularist, "a Muslim sage," when this man once championed republicanism and secularism against fundamentalist Islam. Like Nimeiry, he was nothing but an imposter!

licanism and secularism against fundamentalist Islam. Like Nimeiry, he was nothing but an imposter!

When you spoke of the Islamic denominational state, you said that "all black Africa instinctively rejects such an alternative, especially Bantu Africa, the heart and lungs of the continent." You have just revealed the anti-Islamic ambitions which lie concealed behind "Bantu" plans, from the Bantustanis of accursed South Africa to the Institute of Bantustan Civilization in Gabon.

For the rest, we trust in the good sense of the reader who will decide. Leaving this tortuous reasoning of "Seneff" Jean Pierre Ndiaye, we come to perdition's CROSSROADS which, in its issue of July 1985, published the work of two hack writers who would not have deserved an answer were it not for the fact that their ignorance concealed a hatred worthy of a freemason losing speed.

First of all, under the heading "State Secularism Against Intolerance," a certain (Babacar) Diouf referred to "this popular fringe manipulated even in its smallest details which, having embraced the cause of Mullahs foreign to our community, are trying by all possible means to incite Senegalese to religious war, even regarding the constitution of our country as of no account."

Nevertheless, he admits that the people he mentions are a fringe of the people. As for the matter of "having embraced the cause of Mullahs foreign to our community" (sic), we think it is something conceivable and normal if one grants that people can embrace the same cause as apparatchiks, Trotskyites, and other Yankees ... especially since the Islamic cause is universal, and is not the monopoly of the Senegalese people nor of any other human entity, geographically speaking. Having said this, we may inform Mr. Diouf that Islam knows nothing of manipulation. That is a form of cheating worthy only of secularists. The Messenger of Allah (PSL) teaches us that "the trickster does not belong to us." You say that the Islamicists label citizens "freemasons, secularists and atheists" whereas previously you yourself wrote, "Today the secularist democrats, republicans (the group we belong to)," as if you were unwilling for people to grant you the right to declare your adherence to this group!

"It is the duty of the rightful government to continue to guarantee to all the right to freedom of conscience," yet you want to exclude "this popular fringe" in the name of "the struggle for secularism"!!!

The second hack writer, named Mama Gayel Dede, chose to reveal truths that many Senegalese did not know. As a matter of fact, under the heading "Islamicists Against Freemasons, the State in Danger," Gayel Dede wrote: "Freemasons, and marabout and Christian ecclesiastical sects want to gain the upper hand over the government. The raison d'etre of these groups is to weaken the government, infiltrate the administration, and exploit the people." For the first time, a secularist reveals that "freemasons and Christian ecclesiastical sects" want to gain power by infiltration!!!

Gayel Dede has beaten the record when it comes to political denunciation; he calls on "the government and citizens" to "form a united front." And he goes

even further, saying: "The state must accept its responsibility to prove to everyone its determination."

There one can see the damage done in allowing anyone at all to write or speak. These satans disguised as hack writers belong among those mediocre types who have no place in the debate which is beginning today in the country. They aspire to dictatorship while pretending to denounce it.

Hack writers of this kind have in the past led governments to take regrettable positions because they paid heed to irresponsible men who think that violence is the only language possible. They do not in any way measure the extent of the danger they cunningly endeavor to provoke. May Allah give the ability to keep a cool head to those who claim to be invested with the confidence of the people!

Now we can turn to another discussion which also revolves around the same topic: this is "From Secularism to Freedom of Conscience" by Theodore Ndiaye, director of the University Library (BU), an article which appeared in the Catholic weekly AFRIQUE NOUVELLE No 1880 of 17-23 July 1985. Theodore begins the discussion by saying: "There is much talk of secularism in Senegal. Whether in the press or in public or private conferences, its defenders and opponents try to convince people and win acceptance for their points of view." Here at least we have gained some clarity because Theodore shows implicitly that secularism is far from being accepted unanimously, contrary to what some would have us believe. He even says earlier in his article that "incontestably secularism is to be included among the problems which must be discussed."

The rest of his article is obviously worth discussing because, like secularism, it too is problematic. He thinks that the government "must ... rise above parties and families according to a just neutrality," which is the exact opposite of what exists. In reality, when power is won in the name and with the assistance of a party, it becomes impossible in practice to place it above the party which brought it into existence. Moreover, people even say that such and such a party is in power and no longer the individual who "benefited" from the universal vote. You try to show in the course of your discussion that secularism makes it possible to guarantee "everyone peace, and the enjoyment of their natural rights." Here too, the facts in Lebanon contradict this view. France established secularism there by force and it has been a time bomb which today is setting the land of the cedar ablaze.

This same so-called "positive" secularism allows Maronite Christians to stay in power even though they are in the minority. This supposed secularism allows the Senegalese Christian to have all his festival days declared official holidays even though this community represents only 5 percent of Senegal's population: Sunday, January 1, Easter Monday, Ascension, Pentecost, Assumption, All Saints, and Christmas, compared with Tabaski, Tamkharite, Korite, Maouloud for the Islamic community, i.e., eight Christian festivals officially recognized compared with four Muslim ones in a country where Muslims represent 95 percent of the people! This sort of secularism, like any other, is inevitably a time bomb which is exploding with the awakening of Islamic consciences. Like it or not, secularism carries the seeds of civil war in its train.

Moreover, Mr. Ndiaye, whereas you Christians say, "Render to Caesar what is Caesar's and to God what is God's," we Muslims say that everything belongs to God, and we deny any power or property to Caesar. The Chahadah's statement "la ilaha illal lah" means "that there is no God (meaning possessor of any power) other than Allah." If you declare that "all religion, as a human institution, carries the seeds of intolerance and totalitarianism," we consider that as a confession by the Christian who reads his political history. Matters are very different with Islam in which peace, "Assalam," is the slogan which serves as a greeting formula. Finally, as a good essayist, you conclude with what is basic, the goal itself of the discussion, because you say, "And it is still in the name of this positive secularism that an invitation to and visit by the Pope to Senegal must be understood." Once again the mask is cast aside and the goal is revealed, and not only are the arguments justifying this papal visit to Senegal nonexistent, but such an idea justifies precisely the insinuations of one of your fellow citizens according to whom "for a Christian here, 'secularism' is only subterfuge and trickery." This is all the more true in that the Christian position regarding secular schooling in France is very different from that regarding secularism in Senegal where Christians constitute an (influential) minority.

Trickery and subterfuge seem to me to be used with regard to Pierre Goudiaby Atepa's BCEAO-Senegal [Central Bank of the West African States] project, because the central column of the scale model and its two branches visibly form a cross. For a state institution, that does not seem to us to be taking things seriously. Wassalam.

9824

CSO: 3419/99

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT REGULATES GOLD, DIAMOND TRADE--Freetown, 13 Dec (AFP)--The 2-week old government of Gen Joseph Momoh has gone into the gold and diamond trade in a bid to boost its credit-worthiness abroad and remedy the country's acute shortage of foreign exchange. The Government Gold and Diamond Office (GGDO), to be run by an eight-man board headed by the finance minister, was set up on Thursday, ending the monopoly previously enjoyed by the Precious Mineral and Metal Co. The GGDO will buy gold and diamonds at competitive prices and will sort, value, parcel, market and export both gold and diamonds with immediate effect, a government statement said. The government has imposed a ceiling of 1.5 million U.S. dollars and 250,000 U.S. dollars per exporter for half-yearly exports of diamonds and gold respectively. The statement also said that from 1 February next year, the proceeds of all gold and diamond exports must be surrendered at the official rate of exchange. However, gold and diamond exporters would be entitled to bank 25 percent of the export proceeds in foreign currency to enable them to import essential equipment. Between now and the cutoff date of 31 January, the statement said, foreign exchange would be allocated at a rate to be determined by the government. /Text/ /Paris AFP in English 0356 GMT 13 Dec 85 AB/ 12228

CSO: 3400/629

SUPPORT SHOWN FOR PRESIDENT IN FACE OF TERRORISM, SABOTAGE

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 2 Oct 85 pp 1,3,4

[Text] The acts of sabotage and terrorism recently perpetrated in our capital by disloyal and lawless individuals have aroused the strong indignation of the international community and peace-loving nations.

As for the people of Togo, in the face of this new ordeal that has risked prejudicing the nation's interests, they have risen as one man to reaffirm their support of the founding chairman of the party and to encourage him to pursue his policy on behalf of the happiness and progress of our country on the path of liberty and dignity.

All the active forces of all the social and occupational strata that are the first to benefit from the fruits of the Togolese revolution spontaneously joined this impressive demonstration of support for President Eyadema's regime.

Thus, a week ago over 150,000 activists of our party's marching ranks, the JRPT [Youth of the Rally of the Togolese People], the UNFT [National Union of Togolese Women] and the CNTT [National Confederation of Togolese Workers] organized a gigantic march in support of the regime which ended at the president's residence.

The tribal chiefs rallied in the UNCTT (National Union of Tribal Chiefs of Togo), who are the repositories of our traditions, did not want to be left out of this enthusiastic display of national solidarity.

Over 1,000 of them sporting richly decorated boubous and kentes went to the president's residence yesterday morning to lend their support to the Man of 13 January.

"Eyadema leading them, all the people of Togo, united in our pioneering party support you and we, the guarantors of our ancestral values and representatives of Togo, we reassure you that the souls of our dead ancestors will watch over you and protect you from the sordid designs of those who want to oppose our country's progress and engage in acts of sabotage here among us."

It was with these words that our worthy and valorous tribal chiefs and notables, who had come from all of our country's districts and prefectures, voiced to the founding chairman of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People] and president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, their indignation over the acts of terrorism recently perpetrated by those who are nostalgic for a past that is permanently over.

Thus all the RPT's marching ranks proved their unshakable determination to constitute a united front against the restoration of a climate of fear, disorder and terror in our country and their determination to energetically fight for the preservation of peace and security, an instrument of our harmonious development.

The demonstrators set out very early yesterday morning from the Interior Ministry singing and chanting slogans in honor of President Eyadema.

The procession ended up in the gardens of the president's residence shortly after 1900 hours after coming down the Avenue de la Marina. On their arrival the tribal chiefs and notables maintained a revolutionary and militant mood until the Man of 13 January appeared, greeted with the loud cheers of the crowd.

It was then that Politburo member and Minister of Interior Kpotivi-Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle addressed the chief of state to explain to him the reasons for the demonstration.

Mr Lacle said that the tribal chiefs had descended on Lome en masse because they were indignant over the acts of sabotage perpetrated in our capital by those Togolese he described as "completely separate Togolese."

In his speech the chairman of UNCTT, Chief Sambiani Mateyendou of Bombouaka, condemned the acts of these envious and selfish saboteurs who pursue only their own interests and those of their families. He emphasized that the district and village chiefs, who are more familiar than anyone with the history of this country before and after independence, would have regretted the colonial era if the founding chairman of the RPT had not intervened in the history of our country: "For," he said, "our first leaders did not create a climate of peace in Togo."

After citing President Eyadema's many achievements, Chief Mateyendou exclaimed: "General, there is good reason for envying you; there is good reason for these envious, selfish, eternally embittered and jealous individuals who mistake their dreams for reality to be uneasy. At any rate, the Togo that you have built at the cost of a thousand sacrifices, the Togo of the RPT, is and will continue to be resolute. Because the dogs bark, but the caravan goes on its way."

The chairman of UNCTT asked the people of all the regions to redouble their vigilance in order to root out of our ranks all those who are involved in the explosives affair. He demanded that capital punishment be imposed on all the perpetrators and their accomplices so that "the Togo of the RPT may benefit our future generations." No more pity if we want a society of tomorrow that is more just and peaceful, he concluded.

The tribal chiefs then presented a motion of support and encouragement to President Eyadema, read by Chief Kpeli of Tove Mission. Through this motion the guarantors of our traditions also demanded capital punishment for these individuals, these deviant Togolese, and demanded that their property be confiscated as well as that of their families to pay for the damage caused by the explosives.

Responding to the demonstrators, the founding chairman of the RPT and president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, expressed his joy at seeing our tribal chiefs as active and dynamic as young men. He reminded them that, being chiefs, they are called upon to render justice fairly since we have only one arbiter, God, who knows our deepest thoughts and calls us back into line when we stray from his paths. The chief of state then gave an account of the sordid acts of these enemies of the Togolese people against Togo, from the printing and distribution of abusive and false propaganda leaflets up to the use of explosives, going through the various conspiracies and including the 1977 plot in which officers of our Army were accomplices of the mercenaries.

President Eyadema said that all these attempts failed because God was not on their side. Speaking of the balance sheets of previous regimes, the Man of 13 January reminded his listeners that following independence, instead of consolidating national unity to develop the country, the leaders of the times stirred the Togolese up against one another and that even the young people were incited to loot, kill and destroy instead of to build.

He exclaimed: "Since they want to destroy, let them destroy what they have left [untouched] and, since they know that they have left nothing, they are destroying what has been achieved by the Togolese people by the sweat of their brows. These achievements do not belong to me; they are the property of the Togolese people and I am not going to take them with me when I leave."

The chief of state wanted to stress the fact that pardoning people is not synonymous with fear, weakness, since one must be strong to pardon people. By way of example, he cited the freedom of action and movement granted the wives and children of the very ones who are bent on being the sworn enemies of the

Togolese people. These women and children come regularly to collect the profits from the shares they own in companies based in Togo and whose activities prosper thanks to the climate of peace and security that prevails here, which proves -- the chief of state again emphasized -- that our enemies are mistaken.

The enemies of the Togolese revolution are not to be identified only with people who set explosives. They are also concealed under other cloaks.

Thus the increased vigilance of the security services has recently enabled them to uncover a network of some 15 persons who distribute false propaganda leaflets about Togo. These enemies of the Togolese people have been handed over to justice and will be sentenced in accordance with Togolese laws.

The members of this network were already part of a group that had been dismantled in 1977 and which, after having been tried and convicted, benefited from the clemency of the president.

At the time not only were they pardoned, but for humanitarian reasons the chief of state also permitted them to go back to their jobs in the Civil Service. But this time enough was enough for, while a pardon is the prerogative of those leaders who have the confidence of their people, you cannot continually show clemency toward these criminals who call for violence.

So, the 15 or so persons arrested who are awaiting their sentence will as of next Monday make room for young people who are unemployed because of the current economic situation.

Appearing before the tribal chiefs, one of the distributors of the leaflets, Mr Randolph Ati, a veterinarian, described how they went about receiving from abroad these subversive documents that are concealed in packages of laundry soap and mashed potatoes, hiding places that no one could suspect would contain leaflets.

Another saboteur of the achievements of our revolution, a counterfeiter and former Army officer, also appeared before the tribal chiefs.

11,466

CSO: 3419/90

PLEA TO STOP CORRUPTION

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 28 Sep 85 pp 1,4,6

[Text] They say that corruption is at the bottom of the decadence of nations. Especially when it infects all of a nation's social strata. With the injustices it creates, all citizens will sooner or later be led to fall into the meshes of the giant net that corruption is. A person who is corrupted and is successful in life certainly serves as a model for others. But the Togolese are in a better position than anyone, for example, to know that the corruption that had disorganized their country led them straight into civil war. With each one wanting to have his share of the pie that the national wealth constituted.

Without honesty, integrity, professional conscience and the earnestness of the Togolese -- this is, moreover, also internationally recognized -- our country would not be at its present stage of development.

But even those responsible for our safety on the roads are more concerned with their own financial security.

In fact, bribed with 200 CFA [African Financial Community] francs on the main roads of the town of Lome, for example, the police close their eyes to flagrant violations. With the complicity of drivers, the police in question don't give a damn for the lives of passengers. What happens? Often the driver gets out of his vehicle, conceals a few coins or banknotes in the documents pertaining to the vehicle and goes up to the policeman. The latter takes them under the pretence of checking the documents and lets the driver drive off. Without even going up to the vehicle to verify the condition it is in or the number of passengers inside it. Quite satisfied, the driver drives off. And what is more, on the road he overloads his vehicle until it can hold no more because he knows in advance that with the aid of corruption he will not be punished. But let us realize that, in case of an accident which this same policeman has in one way or another contributed to causing because he has not checked the vehicle, the insurance companies will wash their hands of the affair even if the vehicle is insured because there were 20 of you instead of 15, for example, in the vehicle. With the complicity of the police, not having respected the occupancy rule for the vehicle, the driver will have handicapped you for the rest of your life with neither compensation nor benefits. So, what can you do about this situation? Purely and simply refuse to get on an already full

vehicle even if you are in a hurry. Of course, you may be in a hurry, but not to get yourself killed. In that case you have to leave home in time.

Do you also know that, when you get on a vehicle already filled with passengers, you pay the price of a seat to ride under very poor conditions? There are principles which only passengers can apply to restore corrupt individuals to a state of order and help the state in its merciless fight against this plague.

For, if we consent to ride under these conditions, we only add fuel to the fire of these corrupt individuals, whereas in adopting these measures the state was thinking of us first, the users of these vehicles in order to avoid accidents that would render us unproductive when the country has need of the co-operation of all of its sons to develop it.

11,466

CSO: 3419/90

PRFIDENT INTERVIEWED ON FRENCH-AFRICAN SUMMIT, CHAD

Development Requires Security

LD131527 Paris International Service in French 1215 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Interview with Zairean President Sese Seko Mobutu on his impressions of the 12th French-African summit in Paris, by Paris Radio correspondent Charles Lescaut in Paris; time not specified--live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [MOBUTU] In my humble opinion the summit went off very well, and we dealt with the essential matters--above all the problem of debt. There is a unanimous feeling that France should be instructed to be our spokesman with the other financial great powers in the Western world to achieve some understanding from them of our debt problem.

[Question] Concerning political affairs, this is something which perhaps concerns such observers as us now. Do you think that the theory expressed yesterday about security in Africa is the right one?

[Answer] Firstly without security you cannot even talk of development. It is the basis of any development in our respective countries. Let us take Chad for example. Can Chad in its present well-known circumstances be in a position to develop? Even if it is classified among the poorest countries? No, because Chad does not have the same resources as the African country occupying it. This is just an example. Now let us take Angola as the second example; it is very rich and can develop very quickly, but because of the civil war it will always lag behind in its development program. So, until this problem of security in Africa is settled properly one day, it will be difficult: some will face drought, others famine, but we cannot forget that security comes first.

[Question] But as you are talking about examples, what about Zaire, Mr President?

[Answer] During the first 5 years after my country's independence there was no security, there was disorder and anarchy. You are well aware of all these problems, and I am not saying anything new. But from 1965 onward I think we have been considered to be one of the most stable countries on the African continent, despite certain situations which you are aware of--in Shaba twice and in the east of the country around Moba. But in a few days, in a few hours this

was dealt with and there is no more talk of it, except in the past tense. I think this shows that without security there is no development.

[Question] Have you discussed your plan for the League of Black States with the presidents who were here in Paris?

[Answer] Listen, it is quietly making progress; do not press me to say anymore. I think that contacts have been made and progress is good.

[Question] So, you have every hope of seeing this League born within a few months.

[Answer] Naturally yes, by all means, and whether people like it or not, it is making good progress.

[Question] Do you think that this sort of meeting--the French-African summit--is a forum well-adapted for talks on common matters--political matters--and do you think it is good to maintain this enlarged composition?

[Answer] I am now giving my personal viewpoint. I think that the framework created for these talks should have remained, let us say, French-speaking. But for a few years now France has preferred to expand the consultations, which is no bad thing. Now it is not easy to get one's bearings. We are here with Portuguese speakers, French speakers, and English speakers, and when everyone is here, what is the purpose of it? A mini OAU summit? Or what exactly? That is the thing. How can I put it? It does bother me a bit.

Libya Fails To Respect Agreements

LD131806 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] This morning, Charles Lescaut [Paris radio reporter] met with Marshal Mobutu, at the latter's private residence in Avenue Foch in Paris. Marshal Mobutu spoke to him about his feelings on the Chadian question, which he has deeply at heart.

[Begin Recording] [Mobutu] I believe France has done what it had to do. As I said yesterday, it is Libya that has not respected its agreements. Furthermore, according to these agreements--if my memory is good--Libya must not go beyond the red line, the 16th parallel. So far, thank God, it has not dared do it, but it has the impertinence to do so.

What does the agreement between the two sides say? Neither Libyans, nor French. That is clear. When you go to the southern part, you do not find a French presence any more, except technical cooperation workers who are mainly civilians. But in the north, according to figures given by President Hissein Habre, there are more than 7,000 Libyans, with tanks and airfields. This is not acceptable. The question I ask myself is whether we in Africa are serious. There is the OAU Charter which condemns occupation of the territory of a neighboring country by another African independent country. At the same time, the OAU Charter condemns this kind of current practice. And that same head of state who occupies the territory of a neighboring country wants to ask others to make him chairman of the OAU. You see this from here.

[Reporter] As for the fact that the French-African summit is becoming more and more open to non-French speaking countries, at least these last few years, does this disturb President Mobutu a little?

[Mobutu] The framework laid down for this dialogue between nations should, to my mind, remain of a French-speaking character. But for a few years now France has chosen to enlarge the meeting. This is not a bad thing, but on the other hand it is not easy to see clearly. We have here [word indistinct]-speaking people, French-speaking people, English-speaking people; everybody is here. What exactly is it to be an OAU minisummit; what exactly? This is not perplexing, but it is a little disturbing.

[Reporter] Therefore, would you like to return to the initial formula: only French-speaking countries taking part?

[Mobutu] [Words indistinct]; one knows exactly what the matter is. But things are not going smoothly; there is some beating around the bush, and things are adapted to what is [words indistinct]. [End recording]

/8918

CSO: 3400/621

BRIEFS

PARTICIPATION IN OAU SUMMITS--Zaire is to participate again in OAU summits as from 1986, when the SDAR (Saharan Democratic Arab Republic) will be replaced as one of the eight deputy chairmen of the organization. President Mobutu Sese Seko made a promise to this effect to the Senegalese head of state and chairman of the OAU, President Abdou Diouf, during the latter's stopover in Kinshasa on 1 October. It may be recalled that Zaire had suspended its participation in November 1984 on account of the admission of the SDAR to the 20th summit. ["Exclusive report"] [Text] [Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 11 Dec 85 p 60 AB] /8918

EXPLOSIVE SITUATION AT SCIENCE INSTITUTE--Kinshasa, 11 Dec (AZAP)--The situation in the Lingwala Science Institute is explosive. On Tuesday, many students demonstrated in front of the Kinshasa city hall, demanding the immediate appointment of a new prefect. The incumbent prefect, who has been disowned by the CZ/CBFZ [expansion unknown] for many months now for serious shortcomings, refuses to abandon his post. According to certain documents presented to AZAP, on 2 July 1985, the prefect of this school sent several notices to parents giving contradictory notes to some students who failed their examinations. Thus, many students, who should have repeated their classes, were promoted to higher classes whereas those who passed their examinations--especially those who were to go into the final class--were removed outright from the lists without valid reason. The Lingwala Institute has 1,000 students. [Excerpts] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1110 GMT 12 Dec 85 AB] /8918

CSO: 3400/621

BLACK CLERICS REVOLT IN SACC

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 1 Dec 85 p 6

[Article by J. H. P. Serfontein]

[Text]

PROMINENT black Christians and church leaders have come out in open revolt against the "white-controlled" leadership, financial and administrative control of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) and its multi-racial English-language member churches.

At a three-day conference attended by 80 eminent black church leaders, ministers and lay persons in Durban 10 days ago, several scathing resolutions were accepted which will have far-reaching consequences for the SACC and the churches concerned. It was called the Black Ecumenical Church Leaders' Consultation (BECLC).

The resolutions accepted are essentially a motion of no confidence in the leadership of white liberals and radicals such as Archbishop Denis Hurley (Catholic Church), Archbishop Philip Russell (Anglican Church), Dr Beyers Naude (SACC General Secretary). But it also affects the position of black moderates such as Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Manas Buthelezi (SACC President).

A leading black theologian told me: "The basic mood at the consultation was that we are sick and tired of white messiahs seeking martyrdom overseas by interpreting black suffering to the world."

The Rev Otto Bangula, the chairman of the steering committee of the BECLC, has sent a letter to Dr Naude presenting the resolutions and a tough ultimatum: Failure of the SACC to implement their demands within 12 months, "will force this consultation to investigate the possibility of setting up a black ecumenical council of churches".

This black revolt comes at a most embarrassing time for the leadership of the SACC and SA churches because it happened on the eve of the crucially important consultation next week in Harare between church leaders from North America and Western Europe and South Africa organised by the World Council of Churches (WCC).

The SACC was criticised because its administration and finances were "largely in the hands of a white bureaucracy" and it did not reflect the grassroot views of the black majority of Christians "whose interests it claims to serve".

In defiance of the SACC, three delegates were elected to represent the consultation at the Harare meeting, obviously reflecting lack of confidence in the official church delegates and leaders because "of a tendency in some of our white-dominated churches and denominations to deliberately exclude black people in major forums where the plight of black people is being discussed."

Black participation was withdrawn from Christians for Justice and Peace (CJP). The movement was supposed to become a national grassroots movement to culminate in nationwide meetings of churches in 1986 in response to the continuing crisis in South Africa and was the brainchild of Archbishop Hurley.

Delegates accused the "well-known white liberals and radicals" on the CJP steering committee of imposing the programme "from the top", which was "intolerable oppression".

The consultation found it "anomalous that blacks should always be invited to events that deal with their liberation, instead of them making such invitations".

The black members walked out of a stormy meeting of the CJP steering committee last weekend, leading to the collapse of the church movement.

The BECLC consultation includes church leaders such as

the Rev Ernest Baartman, president of the Methodist Church; Dr K Mgojo, now of theological seminary at Pietermaritzburg; and Dr Bonjagello Goba, a theologian of the University of South Africa and the Rev Frank Chikane, Director of the Institute of Contextual Theology.

Dr Goba said: "These BECLC resolutions have created a serious crisis of credibility for the white leadership in the church. We need leadership in the townships. Blacks should now take the initiative."

Church Row Centres on Boesak

THE Western Province Council of Churches has defied the South African Council of Churches by sending its own delegation to next week's important consultation in Harare.

The meeting, organised by the World Council of Churches, will deal with the crisis in South Africa.

The reason for the Western Province rebellion is that the SACC leadership allegedly snubbed Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and the SACC's senior vice president.

Apparently the SACC praesidium (which has four members, including Dr Boesak) met a month ago to discuss the delegation to Harare.

It met without Dr Boesak, who was apparently not informed about the Harare conference. He was not included in the five-member delegation.

The other praesidium members are Dr Manas Buthelezi

and Dr Simon Qubule, president and vice president respectively, and Dr Beyers Naude, the general secretary.

The praesidium apparently believed Dr Boesak would not have been able to travel, as he did not have a passport.

But the Western Province Council of Churches said Dr Boesak should have been included, and the onus would then have been on the Government to refuse to allow him to travel.

The WPCC chose four delegates, but the World Council agreed to accept only two.

They are Professor Charles Villa Vicencio of the University of Cape Town and the Rev Shun Govender, secretary general of the Belydende Kring.

The WPCC chairman, the Rev Lionel Louw, told me these two would now be included in the SACC delegation. But SACC acting general secretary Mr Dan Vaughan says they will go as consultants.

/9274

CSO: 3400/639

BLACK CITIZENSHIP REPORTEDLY NEEDS CLARIFICATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Dec 85 p 16

[Text]

The Government's intentions concerning South African citizenship for blacks need urgent clarification, writes director of the Johannesburg Legal Resources Centre Mr Geoff Budlender.

Referring to President Botha's statement in the House of Assembly on April 19 that "the Government does not regard the loss of South African citizenship to be the inevitable result of a national state becoming independent", Mr Budlender says the issues need to be cleared up before legislation is introduced, so that the reforms may be understood and evaluated.

Mr Botha's statement followed his announcement in January that a Special Cabinet Committee had been instructed to make recommendations on "the problems of terminology and content that surround the question of citizenship".

In his article titled "A Common Citizenship?", Mr Budlender points out that the proposed denationalisation process will affect different groups of people in different ways. Who is to be affected and what form of citizenship they will be offered, are fundamental questions needing answers.

Will "common citizenship" give blacks the right to live and work in South Africa? Will the handing out of South African passports to blacks confer upon them all the civil and political rights contained in true citizenship? he asks.

"The most fundamental right of citizenship, the franchise, is the crucial determinant of the other rights ... It is clear that without common political rights, any policy proposal described as a 'common citizenship' is at best a misdescription, and at worst a deliberate deception," Mr Budlender concludes.

/9274

CSO: 3400/640

REPORTER EXAMINES POLITICAL ROLE OF COSATU

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Dec 85 p 12

[Article by Mike Siluma]

[Text]

The bold political stand taken by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) at its inaugural congress in Durban has prompted suggestions that South Africa could be seeing the beginnings of the first independent workers' political party.

In fact, some of Cosatu's critics go even further — accusing it of being merely a logical extension of an orchestrated political campaign to render South Africa ungovernable.

One of the first to criticise the formation of the organisation was Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, leader of the Inkatha movement and the kwaZulu homeland. Cosatu, Chief Buthelezi said, was a front for the banned African National Congress.

But how valid can such criticism be?

Observers say that given the as yet extremely short period of Cosatu's existence, its political significance can now be measured only in terms of what is embodied in its constitution and its leaders' utterances. They point out that the roots of Cosatu's political stance are to be found in the activities of the emergent labour movement in the past two years or so.

Priority

While the organisation has said it would not shy away from political

issues, its leaders have made it abundantly clear that its priority was to look after the interests of workers.

When asked how political Cosatu would be, first vice-president Mr Chris Dlamini said the political struggle remained the primary task of "the recognised political organisations of the people".

While the organisation is committed to working with other organisations, it said this would be on its own terms. And it will not align itself with any political grouping.

The view that Cosatu is part of a plan to make the country ungovernable and to attack homeland leaders has also been rejected by labour observers, who point out that emergent trade unions got involved directly in politics long before Cosatu was formed.

They cite the anti-tricameral election campaign launched by the Federation of South African Trade Unions (now absorbed into Cosatu) and the three-day Transvaal work stay-away supported by the Fosatu and the Council of Unions of South Africa as examples.

The politicisation of an increasingly stronger trade union movement, say observers, is the result of a contradiction in the Government's labour reform process.

They argue that the "liberalisation" of industrial relations — with

the aim of preventing the politicisation of black trade unions — had led to the emergence of stronger unions for black workers than had been the case before.

But at the same time blacks continued to be excluded from the political process, resulting in the rise in resistance in the townships.

A stronger working-class movement then had to, in the light of the suppression of credible black political organisations, assume a more political role.

Cosatu's willingness to take up political issues and its commitment to non-racialism have tempted some to compare it with the underground South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu).

Similarities do exist, as do differences.

Both Cosatu and Sactu subscribe to non-racialism. And like Sactu, Cosatu believes it has the right, indeed the duty, to take up political issues on behalf of its mainly unfranchised membership.

And there the similarities seem to end.

For while Sactu was part of the Congress Alliance, together with the African National Congress, Cosatu is pledged to political non-affiliation.

Observers warn that at the moment the two main traditions of unionism can be found within Cosatu — one class-based and the other in favour of links with the national liberation movement.

How Cosatu will take up political issues will be determined by debate within Cosatu and nature of the problems.

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CSO: 3400/639

BLACKS AT 'WHITE' VARSITIES NEED MORE SUPPORT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Dec 85 p 15

[Text]

Black students studying at traditionally white universities must be given more academic, social and financial support.

This was the opinion of several speakers at the annual conference of Academic Support Programmes held at the University of the Witwatersrand this week.

Problems facing black students included financial hardship, the lack of accommodation and feelings of alienation from their white counterparts.

Addressing academics at the conference, Miss Judith Hawarden, of the Wits Academic Support Programme, said the apartheid system immediately placed black students at a disadvantage to their white counterparts.

MASSIVE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

Many black students entered university having had an inferior education system and were faced with massive financial problems, she said.

Black students were also exposed to political pressure from their peers. "In 1985 political pressure has reached a new crisis point. Students living in the townships who study at night have problems getting home because of the curfew while others are affected by their peers," Miss Hawarden said.

One of the main problems facing black students was the lack of accommodation close to the campus. Mr Andrew Ntsele, who attended the Wits Academic Support Programme this year, said he had found it difficult to study while living in a small house in Soweto.

"I did not have my own room. There were also children and I

used to sleep when I got back from classes and wake up at 11 pm when there was no noise."

In August of this year Mr Ntsele found accommodation close to the university. "All of a sudden I had some quiet and I found I could cope better with my studies," he said.

Mr Herbert Vilakazi, a visiting scholar at the University of Cape Town who recently examined black students' experiences in a white university, said it was wrong to assume that blacks were on a different academic level to their white counterparts. This attitude had caused a great deal of suffering to black students, he said.

The "white" personality of the universities which now admitted black students had been a problem and this "whiteness" was shown by the low percentage of black people in senior positions at the universities.

Mr Vilakazi said the fact that many white people had not met a black person on equal terms before they went to university caused tension.

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CSO: 3400/639

KWAZULU FARMING PROJECT LOOKS MOST PROMISING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Dec 85 p 23

[Text]

In country noted for athletic-looking scrub cattle and sour ngongoni veld, it is a surprise to see four sleek dairy cows tucking into a lush fenced pasture. In adjacent paddocks are last year's young — three heifers — and this year's tiny calves.

The daily milk yield from kwaZulu's scrub cows is rarely more than two litres. Properly managed, Mr Gideon Biyela's four Jersey cows each produce 20 litres a day.

He sells the rich milk for 60c a litre — half the price of packaged milk in local shops. He has no distribution costs because neighbours buy the milk "at the farm gate".

Once costs for pasture grass seeding, fertiliser, winter fodder and regular spraying of cows against ticks are deducted, Mr Biyela's three-hectare dairy unit generates an annual income of about R2 000.

Scarlet hibiscus flowers flank the footpath leading down from the Melmoth-Eshowe Road to a corrugated iron-roofed building. From in-

side comes a steady conversation of mellow clucks.

A sign at the roadside proclaims, "Egg Production Unit — Institute of Natural Resources". In the shed are 500 brown laying hens, producing up to 34 dozen eggs a day.

It is an "all in/all out" system. After 72 weeks the hens have passed their egg-laying peak and go to market. There are 10 days for a clean-up and then 500 new hens come in.

Managing the egg production unit takes about an hour a day of Mr Walter Myandu's time — distributing feed, spread-

ing clean sawdust under the cages and pumping the day's water supply to a roof tank.

The eggs are sold at R1,40 a dozen. After costs of hens and feed, the annual income for Mr Myandu is about R2 000.

PUZZLE

These are two pieces of a jigsaw puzzle called the Biyela Multi-Facet Rural Development Project. A 23 000-ha area selected by the kwaZulu Government and the Institute of Natural Resources for a pilot venture in "integrated land management planning", it is already showing the benefits.

Phase I involved a survey of resources and constraints on development, the drafting of a preliminary regional plan and the establishment of demonstration units like those described.

Phase II involves a more detailed study of land rights and marketing systems to ensure that further development meshes with local traditions and needs.

There are five egg and broiler chicken units in Biyela as well as numerous woodlots, vegetable gardens and market stalls. As people begin to enquire about starting

their own, the institute provides expertise and co-ordination.

The Biyela plan shows about 70 percent of the area to be suitable only for low-density grazing done on a rotational basis; 20 percent (the steeper slopes) is appropriate for forestry; and small areas of level land with higher rainfall or access to river water are suitable for dairy pastures, village sites and communal gardens.

Community woodlots are the most visible of

Biyela's demonstration units. Paper companies donated the young trees and villagers formed work parties to prepare and fence sites of about four hectares, to plant the trees and keep them watered for their initial critical first few months.

On a three-year-old woodlot, pines are the size of Christmas trees. The wood will be used for building and furniture. Gum trees, already much larger, are also a cash crop, grown for pulp and mining timber.

And wattles, seven metres tall at less than three years old, are grown primarily for building lumber because the poles do not need treatment. Fuel wood is a byproduct of trimming trees for poles.

The institute, the government and individuals putting their efforts into project will not turn kwaZulu into the Garden of Eden. But they are transforming subsistence or below-subsistence lands to productive purpose on a sustainable basis.

'The People Can't Eat Politics'

With the traditional dignity of royalty, Prince Gideon Zulu was quiet. Others did most of the talking during a recent tour for representatives of corporations sponsoring rural development projects in kwaZulu.

When he spoke it was to sum things up: "People can't eat politics," he said.

The combined problems of poverty, unemployment and overcrowding meant serious environmental degradation which worsened existing problems and compounded the downward spiral, he said.

Thanking corporate Johannesburg sponsors for their support, he pointed out that whatever the future of South Africa held, people would need to eat.

kwaZulu had a stable government, said Prince Gideon, a member of the Legislative Assembly. It made sense to contribute to development where there were no riots or bombings.

"People are unemployed and projects like those the Institute of Natural Resources is building up with the kwaZulu authorities create earnings," he said.

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CSO: 3400/640

STATISTICS ON DEATHS CLAIMED INACCURATE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Dec 85 p 23

[Text]

Many more blacks die in South Africa than statistics indicate. The fault in records is because of severe defects in registration procedures, according to the *South African Journal of Science*.

In a study of death certification of blacks, Dr ND McGlashan, a geographer of the University of Tasmania, found there is under-registration of deaths and of births in South Africa.

EVASION

It could be caused "from lack of interest in the bureaucratic process, distance from the official recorder, and even deliberate evasion", writes Dr McGlashan.

Central Statistical Services in Pretoria has admitted that many blacks still fail to register deaths. One expert has estimated that possibly 40 percent are not registered.

INACCURACY

The problem of poor registration of deaths was especially severe inland — in Highveld urban areas and the national states.

Another inaccuracy Dr McGlashan found common in certificates was that death was attributed to unspecific causes (one out of five), or to "heart attacks", because of overworked medical staff or objections to post mortems.

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BRIEFS

PEDI PEOPLE SUBJECTED--The Government has rejected the pleas of 120,000 Pedi people to remain part of Lebowa. The Moutse area where they live will be incorporated into kwaNdebele. The Pedis, who originally occupied the area 200 years ago, offered hospitality to the Ndebeles in the 1920s and now will be subject to the newcomers. It is another example of bureaucratic "tidying up"--against the will of the people of Moutse. They would prefer to remain part of Lebowa, a self-governing homeland, rather than be governed by kwaNdebele, a soon-to-be-independent homeland. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Dec 85 p 24] /9274

HOMES PLAN FOR BLACKS OF OFS--Bloemfontein--The private sector's biggest development project in a black township in the Free State is to go ahead at Mangaung outside Bloemfontein. The project, by the Blamonda Housing Company, entails the provision of services for 1,200 erven (housing sites). The company is negotiating with the Urban Foundation for R8 million for the project. It is hoped houses on these sites will be built by private developers, employers and owner-builders on a freehold or 99-year lease basis. The Mangaung Town Council has received approval for a loan of R1,3 million for external services to Kagisanong Extension. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Dec 85 p 15] /9274

CSO: 3400/640

VILJOEN TELLS U.S. FIRMS OF PLAN FOR EQUAL EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 85 p 12

[Text]

THE Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has welcomed the interest shown in Black education by a group of private companies which last week sent him a memorandum calling for the abolition of apartheid in education.

The memorandum, compiled by 186 American companies which

form the educational task force of the Sullivan signatory companies in South Africa, also asked the Government to upgrade more than 100 000 unqualified Black teachers countrywide.

The companies offered to fund independent programmes, outside the official education system, to improve the quality of teaching learning.

"I welcome the interest shown by the private sector in the provision of education for Black people," Dr Viljoen said in a statement yesterday.

"But it appears from the memorandum that the educational taskforce is unaware of several very important recent developments in Black education. . ."

Cost-effective

Dr Viljoen said the projects and programmes intended would be "more meaningful and cost-effective" if they were devised and implemented jointly with the department "to ensure that specific problem areas and priorities can be addressed properly."

Dr Viljoen mentioned ten points the signatories to the memorandum should take note of, including his own statement on education policy in May this year, which dealt with many of the points made in the memorandum.

He said more than 4 000 teachers were at present taking evening courses to obtain a matric and more than 8 000 teachers were expected to attend Vista University's post-matric education courses during 1986.

Specific

A specific programme, Operation Alpha, had also been introduced to improve the subject knowledge and teaching ability of especially secondary school teachers, he said.

Dr Viljoen said the first principle of the 1984 Act on national policy for general education affairs was that "equal opportunities for education, including equal standards of education, shall be strived after for every inhabitant of the Republic". —Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/641

SUPREME COURT TESTS VALIDITY OF LONG DETENTIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Dec 85 p 6

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Six detainees applied to the Cape Town Supreme Court yesterday for their release on the grounds that extending detentions beyond 14 days without a hearing was invalid.

The six, who have all been held in Victor Verster Prison since late in October, are advocate Mr Dullah Omar, Rev Howard Marawu, Mr Marcus Solomon, Mr Leslie Andrews, Mr Derrick Naidoo and Mr Neville Naidoo.

Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, for the six, contested the validity of Emergency Regulation 3(3), which provides for the indefinite extension of detentions without a hearing,

and Rule 5(1) which denies detainees access to lawyers unless they gain permission.

"Denial of access to a lawyer is denial of access to the courts," he said.

"It is the hallmark of a dictatorship that you have no access to the courts.

"Our Parliament did not give the State President the power to act as a dictator."

It was so inherently unfair to hold someone without a hearing that Parliament could not be taken to have authorised the making of such a regulation, Mr Chaskalson said.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, said in an

affidavit that he had taken advice from specialists before he issued the regulations.

He said contact between detainees and people who wished to disturb the public peace could take place through a lawyer or private doctor.

Providing reasons to a detainee for his further detention could reveal the source of the information, he added.

Mr W Burger, SC, for the Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police, said Mr Chaskalson "sought to adduce all sorts of scary examples to show where unscrupulous use of emergency powers could lead one". — Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/641

REPORTER GIVES PERCEPTION UNDERLYING CYCLE OF VIOLENCE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Dec 85 p 24

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text]

More than 80 people died in incidents of violence and unrest in South African townships last month — with not a TV camera in sight — as the country stumbled on through its second year of political unrest.

The violence itself, the actions of the security forces, the mounting death toll, detentions and tough actions against the Press have dominated news headlines in South Africa during 1985.

The causes have all too often been dismissed in words such as "racism" and "apartheid" while the Government's speaks of faceless, nameless and apparently invisible "communist agitators".

The causes run much deeper than that, with some resulting from others and then, in turn, producing causes of their own. Like the "means-end" chain it is almost impossible to decide where to break in.

Important

Perceptions of reality are, in political life, always more important than reality itself. Facts are not important in themselves, they derive their importance from the way they are viewed and interpreted.

Any evolutionary adjustment to a political system depends far more on changing perceptions than it does on altering the reality of the situation.

Taking this into account and bearing in mind the importance of

perceptions — accurate or not — it is possible to isolate five levels of factors contributing to the current situation in South Africa. Each is a cause of subsequent levels as well as a cause in itself.

At the highest level are the perceived — by blacks — twin "evils" of capitalism and apartheid. The two are often — with some validity — interrelated in the black community.

On the next rung down are those causes which are perceived to relate directly to the capitalism/apartheid level — unemployment and worker exploitation, poor education, a low quality of life and a lack of basic rights.

One or more of these combine to create the third rung which consists of anger, frustration, suppression and domination.

In addition to being a link in the cause chain this level is obviously an important cause in itself.

Perception

This leads to the fourth link where these emotions boil over into unrest, violence and protest. This, in turn, leads to State action in the form of counter-violence and detentions, often of such a nature that it sparks further environmental violence and increasing demands. This has the effect of creating a situation where the opposing forces begin to

move in a circle. The faster the cycle moves, the harder it becomes to stop its momentum.

The point at which emotions find expression in violence occurs when the perception exists that there is no other alternative or where the Government will not allow the alternatives.

A further contributing factor which bridges the gap between the potential for violence and violence itself is an increase in expectations which fail to be met.

The fifth, and final level, is to be found in the state of emergency itself. The state of emergency occurred because of a Government perception that the situation was out of control. It reached the conclusion that, despite the considerable powers at its disposal, the speed of the cycle of violence was such that only extra-ordinary measures could slow its momentum.

But because the black community was apparently unwilling to accept the Government's explanation the state of emergency itself became yet another cause of the unrest.

Equally important the state of emergency created the perception in the black environment that the unrest, or revolution, was succeeding and this only served to spur anti-capitalist and anti-apartheid organisations to greater effort.

The detention and imprisonment

of these organisations' leaders had a twin effect which contributed to increasing instability. Firstly, it raised levels of frustration and anger in the environment and, secondly, it left the organisations leaderless. The latter was probably a significant factor in the increase of "mob" violence.

While it would be valid to describe the five levels of cause-effect as simplistic, it is equally valid to say that without isolating causes in simple terms such as "unemployment", "poor education" and "lack of rights" no understanding of the complete situation is possible.

Framework

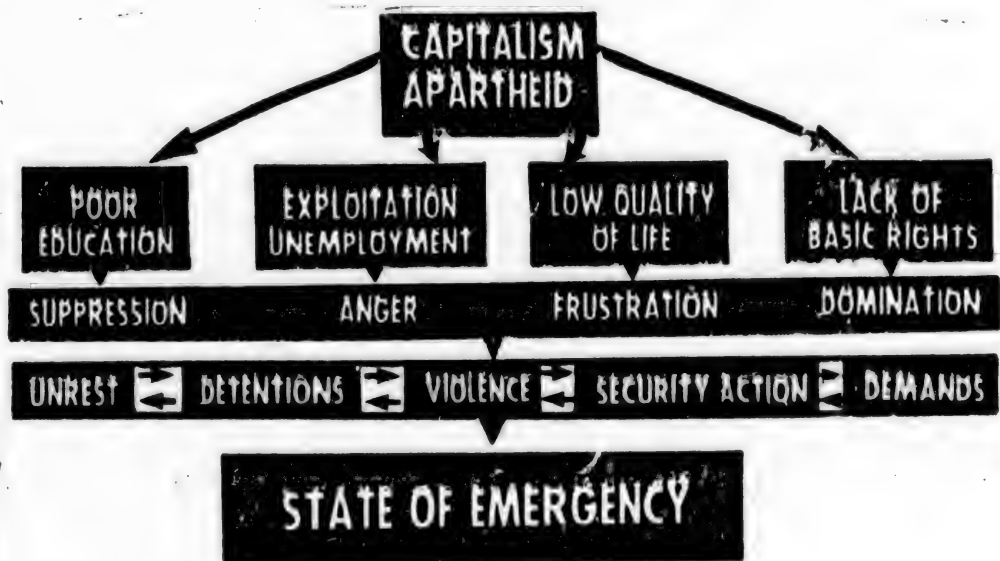
This can be illustrated by the fact that the vast majority of incidents, actions and counter-actions which

take place in South Africa and contribute in any way to the current political situation, can be accommodated in the five-level framework.

Many of the concepts described above are complex enough to take a book of analysis on each, let alone all together, yet without simple and unemotional isolation of each no solution is possible.

There is little point in attempting to solve the problem at the state-of-emergency level and then expect the rest of the causes to disappear. There is equally little point in attempting to impose a solution by reducing anger and frustration without paying heed to the levels which preceded them.

It is not possible to solve a problem without first knowing what the problem is.



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CSO: 3400/638

WHITE TEACHERS FACE UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1986

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Dec 85 p 25

[Article by Susan Fleming]

[Text]

The Transvaal Education Department (TED) and members of various teachers' organisations have been meeting over the past few weeks to discuss the chronic shortage of posts for white teachers in 1986.

Scores of teachers — mostly married women — will not have posts next year. This shortage of jobs is a direct result of the declining white population, the high emigration rate, and a drop in resignations.

The general secretary of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, Mr Jack Ballard, said he had met the TED three times to discuss the crisis.

"The TED is concerned about what is happening, and we will have to work out a solution to this serious problem," he said.

The placement and training of teachers is under review. Mr Ballard said a working committee was being established to investigate the surplus.

He said he received up to five calls a day from teachers who will not have positions next year.

"The situation is far worse than in previous years, and I get a steady flow of ephone calls from teachers. Some of

the cases are really sad.

"For example, I have had some calls from widows who are the sole breadwinners. What will they do if they do not have posts next year?"

Mr Ballard said newly qualified teachers who were not under contract to the TED would be particularly hard hit in 1986.

He urged all teachers to apply for posts through the *Government Gazette* as soon as possible.

"Some teachers prefer to be employed in a temporary capacity because they can give 24 hours' notice if they wish to leave.

"This is very shortsighted, and I believe it is essential that teachers apply for permanent posts through the *Government Gazette*," he said.

Despite the surplus of white teachers, there is still a chronic shortage of qualified staff in black schools.

"We should look at the overall picture of teachers and recognise that we have a dire shortage of teachers in one area and a surplus in the other. The overall picture is extremely worrying."

He said the transfer of white teachers to understaffed black schools had not been discussed with the TED yet.

NUSAS PLANS TO BECOME MORE ACTIVE IN POLITICS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Dec 85 p 15

[Article by Susan Fleming]

[Text]

"Action for Democracy" will be the 1986 theme of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

Nusas will also strive to achieve greater student involvement in university affairs and in the wider South African political context next year.

This was decided at the 63rd annual Nusas congress attended by about 200 students at the University of Natal in Durban last week.

The congress was meant to be held in Cape Town but this venue was banned under the emergency regulations by the divisional commissioner of police for the Western Cape, Brigadier C A Swart.

Mr Brendan Barry, who was re-elected for a second term as Nusas president, described the banning of the Cape Town congress as "yet another desperate act by the Government in a state of panic".

"Nonetheless this act is symptomatic of a Government which has lost control over its people and which has no credibility in the eyes of South Africans or the international world and which seeks to exert the power at its disposal in order to silence any opposition, even that voice from within the white community," Mr Barry said.

The move to Durban resulted in a drop in attendance, but the same issues planned for Cape Town

were discussed. These included the United Democratic Front, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, talks with the African National Congress, Inkatha and the expansion of Nusas to Afrikaans campuses.

The UDF was a central point of discussion and the congress passed a resolution condemning the State's "attempt to outlaw" the UDF and its affiliates. Nusas also reaffirmed its commitment to the UDF.

On the subject of talks with the ANC, Nusas expressed support for the initiatives of those who had met or attempted to meet with the outlawed group. It was also decided to investigate legal means of providing students with information on the nature and aims of the ANC.

EXPANSION

The expansion of Nusas to Afrikaans campuses was debated at length and representatives from the newly-formed Stellenbosch University branch were represented.

It was decided Nusas

should broaden its structure and should facilitate involvement from Afrikaans campuses. It was pointed out that opposition to Nusas would be strong because it presented a "crack in a well-functioning machine".

The students also examined the formation of the National Convention Movement and decided not to join this group. In a motion passed on the NCM, Nusas said none of the organisations or individual constitutions of this group had mass support for any of their campaigns which opposed apartheid.

"The call for a National Convention by the National Convention Movement is prescriptive of people who should themselves determine the process towards a democratic future in South Africa."

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CSO: 3400/638

READERSHIP CLAIMS OF NEWSPAPERS CONTROVERSIAL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Dec 85 p 23

[Text]

Johannesburg newspaper readers have first been baffled and then in chuckles over the latest boasts by newspapers about claimed readership.

The antics have been reminiscent of that Edward Lear limerick:

*There was an old man who said 'Hush!
I perceive a young bird in the bush!
When they said 'Is it small?'
He replied 'Not at all!
'It is four times as big as the bush!'*

What tickled them was the way the papers tried somehow to persuade people that the higher a newspaper circulation goes, the faster its readers evaporate.

What added to the amusement was the frantic determination to compare well.

Few of the newspapers had bothered to take into account the fact that grave question marks have been raised about the statements bandied around.

It was clearly preferable to ignore the cautions from the Newspaper Marketing Bureau, which monitors the progress of the Argus and Caxton groups, that the so-called statistics in use were being misused — if not racially abused.

("How the hell can 600 000 white readers disappear off the face of the globe?" was the comment of one analyst. "That is what has happened if you follow the stats in use at the moment.")

The row stems from the use of statistics drawn from researchers at AMPS (All Media Purpose Survey) — now at the centre of the controversy.

Those claiming record readerships have not mentioned that serious doubts about the accuracy of newspaper readership figures compiled by AMPS are to be discussed by the Newspaper Press Union next month.

Argus managing director Mr Peter McLean confirmed today that the issue was to be debated at a meeting of the NPU next month.

NEEDS REVIEWING

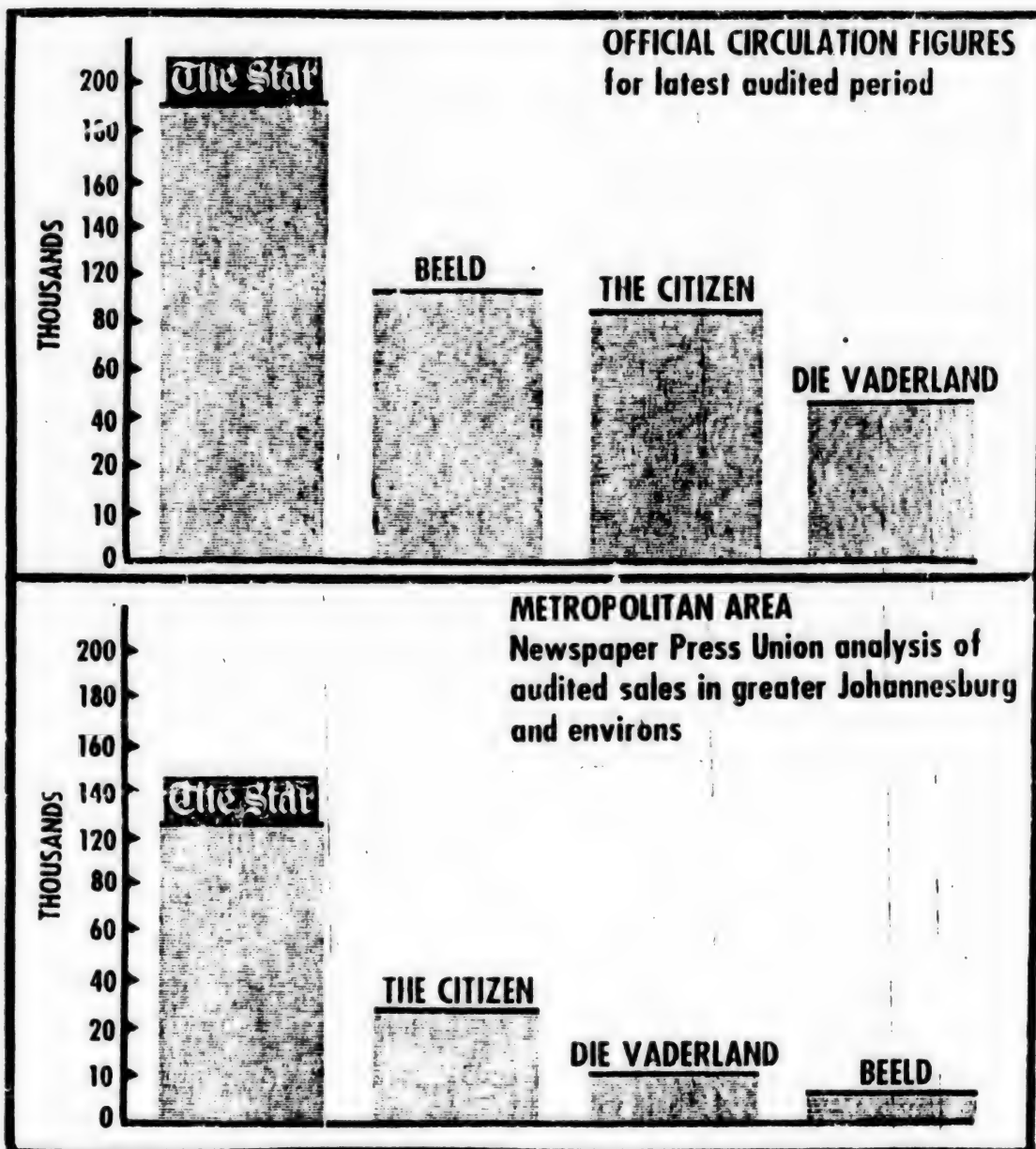
"It has become obvious that the whole methodology of the survey needs to be reviewed," he said.

"Many of the figures being used about white readership seem to fly in the face of facts about increasing circulation trends recorded by certain newspapers, led by *The Star*, which is enjoying record sales.

"Black readership figures quoted by AMPS have become a nonsense — nowhere even near reality."

Controversy inside the newspaper industry has been heightened by a number of recent claims made by certain dailies about their share of total white readership.

Mr McLean believes that until the issue is resolved there should be more reliance on circulation trends.



Here, the dominance of *The Star* in and around Johannesburg, especially among metropolitan readers, is shown in the latest batch of official average weekday sales confirmed by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, covering the first six months of the year and laid out in the accompanying graphics.

The Star happens to outsell — by a long way — all the competition combined in the metropolitan area.

The Star's Editor, Mr Harvey Tyson, said: "There's much huffing and puffing, but all the facts

are laid out in circulation figures that are compiled by independent auditors and checked and cross-checked by the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

"The ABC count is the official bottom line on who buys what at the newsstand and, like *The Star*, prefers to disregard racial breakdowns and concentrate on the news flow to the entire population.

"The next batch of stats from ABC will show *The Star's* circulation is still growing and reaching more South Africans of all colours."

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CSO: 3400/641

SECURITY LAWS REPORTEDLY CAUSING DETERIORATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Dec 85 p 16

[Article by Fiona Macleod]

[Text]

"The South African Government, with all its hysterical talk about the 'total onslaught' against the country, has conducted a sustained total onslaught against basic rights and legality," according to Professor AS Mathews of the University of Natal.

The mass of security laws which have evolved out of this hysteria, have resulted in decreased peace and order, he writes in an article titled "The South African Judiciary and the Security System".

Professor Mathews notes that South Africa was a relatively peaceful society in 1950, the year which saw the introduction of the Suppression of Communism Act — an Act which he says was aimed at suppressing opposition, particularly black nationalist opposition, to the ruling party and its policies.

The ensuing 3½ decades have seen an increasingly rigorous application of security laws and a concurrent rise in political and civil disorder, he notes.

"The conclusion we may draw is that the security system, indefensible by all normative criteria of judgment (such as the rule of law and the standards of democracy and humanity), fails also in terms of its own implicit standard of justification — its efficacy in maintaining peace and order.

"In truth, it has demolished its only possible claim to recognition — its ability to bring peace and stability to South African society. This

conclusion enables us to see security legislation in a revealing light — as a coercive and destabilising substitute for the politics of negotiation and consensus."

Liberties

Professor Mathews attacks the courts for failing to uphold individual liberties and human rights in the face of the burgeoning network of security legislation.

"The courts' failures in the area of security law are greater than the achievements, even if one allows for recent encouraging judgments from the Natal Division of the Supreme Court.

"One may legitimately complain that the Supreme Court, since 1950, when the total onslaught on freedom and legality began, has failed (with some exceptions) to protect individual liberty, to understand and apply the requirements of due process, to check or restrain arbitrary action and to speak resolutely against uncivilised and sometimes barbarous official behaviour."

Citing numerous examples of such failures, the professor says the most serious has been the failure of the courts to be uncompromisingly strict about accepting admissions, confessions and evidence from persons held by the police in solitary confinement.

"If the courts, right from the outset, had been resolutely sceptical about detainee evidence and con-

fessions, there would certainly have been fewer deaths during interrogational detention and the political justice dispensed by the courts would now enjoy more credibility.

"Rulings on detainee evidence and confessions represent the greatest failing of the judiciary in the security field but, simultaneously, the greatest potential for reform since the judges have a large measure of control in their courts over what is acceptable and reliable evidence," he says.

Professor Mathews lists some of the reasons for the "disappointing performance" of the South African judiciary in relation to security law and civil rights issues:

- The admiration for and emulation of a reliance on legal craftsmanship by English judges. The most important negative consequence of excessive reliance on technical legal skills is a judicial unwillingness to engage in an interest or policy analysis of legal conflicts, he says.

"The canvassing of the underlying issues is one of the judicial abilities which South African judges, like the

British judges until quite recently, notoriously lack. Failure to examine the policy implications of legal rules is frequently fatal to the vindication of citizens' rights"

- Another of the English judicial traditions which have negatively influenced South African judges, is an excessive reverence for executive authority and a fanatical avoidance of "politics".

"Academic critics of the judiciary who have sought rulings more favourable to basic individual rights, have been accused of dragging the judges into politics.

"It remains a mystery why the court is above politics when it makes an executive-minded ruling and politically embroiled when it rules in favour of individual liberty against the executive."

- Another factor is that until recently in most law schools, and even today in some of them, law was taught as an arid body of rules divorced from the social context and seldom evaluated, especially in the field of public law, in terms of non-legal standards of judgment, Professor Mathews says.

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CSO: 3400/641

JOHANNESBURG LAUNCHES AMBITIOUS HOUSING PROGRAM

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Susan Fleming]

[Text]

Johannesburg has launched an ambitious housing programme which should wipe out the city's white, coloured and Indian housing backlog by the end of 1987.

A total of R140 million has already been spent this year. It is hoped the 2 700 whites on the waiting list will be accommodated by the end of next year and the 4 500 Indians and coloureds within two years.

This was revealed by the city's director of housing, Mr Thys Wilsnach, who said the council had injected huge sums of money into accommodation after taking over the duties of the Department of Community Development and establishing its own Housing Development Fund.

Armed this year with a R94 million budget — 41 percent of the city's total capital budget of R230 million — the council began by transferring surpluses up to 1985 into the development fund and then negotiated loans to further swell the fund.

"The recession has turned out to be an unexpected bonus as it has meant we have been able to sign contracts at very favourable prices — while helping to keep the building industry going through critical economic times," Mr Wilsnach said.

The council set about solving the coloured land shortage by acquiring 918 serviced stands in Ennerdale where a R18,5 million contract was awarded. The scheme has progressed in recent time with 613 houses completed since June and the rest due to be completed by February next year.

Other projects for coloured people include the R23-million construction of 970 units as part of the redevelopment of Westbury, the issue of tenders for 551 units in a R8-million Eldorado Park Extension 9 scheme, the completion of a R2-million Eldorado Park community centre,

negotiations with the Mining Commissioner to establish a township in Riverlea Extensions 3 and 4 providing 1 500 houses, the building of shopping complexes in Riverlea Extension 2 and Eldorado Park and the invitation of tenders for a R2,6-million centenary old-age scheme in Eldorado Park.

Vacant stands

A R800 000 swimming pool has been built in Lenasia and a R1-million crematorium at the Avalon Cemetery, while a R800 000 service centre, a R2,9-million centenary old-age home and a R100 000 golf course are still in the pipeline for Indians.

The council has bought all vacant stands belonging to the Department of Community Development in Jeppe, Fairview, Troyeville, Vrededorp, Newlands and Albertville for whites. These 300 stands will soon be sold at prices between R4 000 and R11 000 to people with incomes of less than R1 500.

White old-age housing is due for a tremendous fillip with schemes completed or planned in Westdene (R1,5 million), South Hills, Vrededorp and in Crown Gardens where 120 old-age units of a R4-million scheme are already being handed over. The Nederburg flats in Doornfontein have been bought for the "bargain" price of R1,1 million.

END OF

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